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大正四年三月廿六日

10 CENTS

## CONGRESS TO HEAR ALLIES' DELEGATES AT JOINT SESSION

Conferences with Balfour,  
Lansing Says, Were  
Very Cordial

## HE ASKS NOTHING

Merely Over To Enlighten  
U. S. On Early Mis-  
takes of Entente

## NO WAR COUNCIL

Bills Introduced To Sanc-  
tion Use Of Interned  
Enemy Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 24.—At the in-  
vitation of the Vice-President, Mr.  
A. J. Balfour and Mr. Viviani will  
address a joint session of the Senate  
and House of Representatives on a  
date which has not yet been fixed.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has called at the  
State Department and the White  
House. He was cheered everywhere.  
He lunched today at the French  
Embassy and dined with President  
Wilson at the White House.

In response to inquiries, Secretary  
of State Lansing stated that the day's  
conferences had been very cordial.  
The British commission had come  
asking for nothing and for the sole  
purpose of enlightening the United  
States on the mistakes made by the  
Entente at the outset of the war. The  
visit of the French commission would  
be one of courtesy and Secretary of  
State Lansing did not expect anything  
in the nature of war conferences.

Bills have been introduced into the  
Senate and House of Representatives  
to enable the use of the interned  
Austrian and German ships and for  
the rights involved to be determined  
after the war.

## FOR AMERICANS WHO OFFER WAR SERVICES

Numerous inquiries have been  
sent to the American Consulate  
General, by Americans residing or  
temporarily located in Shanghai, who  
wish to offer their services to the  
United States in the war with Ger-  
many. In reply to these, Consul  
General Sammons states that these  
names are being listed for future use,  
as circumstances may warrant.

## Photographic Society Suspends During War

Not the Time to Indulge In  
Hobby Is Opinion Of  
Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the  
Photographic Society of Shanghai  
held yesterday afternoon in the  
rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society,  
it was decided by unanimous vote of  
the members present that the opera-  
tions of the society be suspended  
until the termination of the war, on  
the basis it stood March 31, 1917.

The reason for the suspension of  
the society was expressed in short  
talks by President A. E. C. Hindson  
and Mr. G. B. Aveyard. They were  
of the opinion that the present was  
not the time to indulge in their  
hobby, and that the keenness and in-  
terest of the society had been some-  
what lacking due to the war. Political  
troubles in the interior and bad  
weather had caused many of the  
excursions to be postponed, which  
had caused an abatement of interest.  
The society is at present in good  
financial circumstances, and it was  
thought that by continuing a  
deficit in the treasury might result.

## Benguet Consolidated Has A Big Gold Yield

Manila, April 18.—Another big yield  
is reported from the Benguet Con-  
solidated Mining (Philippine Islands)  
Company, the monthly yield for March  
being 1,223 ounces of the attractive  
yellow ore, valued at P.56,10.60.

## Jury Awards Dr. E. L. Marsh £5,000 in Libel Suit Brought Against Mr. Hayley Morriss

Interesting Trial Which Developed Out of Letter On  
'Medical Etiquette' Comes to Quick Con-  
clusion When Defense Collapses

The suit for libel brought by Dr.  
E. L. Marsh against Mr. Hayley  
Morriss was brought to a conclusion  
in the British Supreme Court yester-  
day afternoon when the jury after  
being out only a short time brought in  
a verdict awarding plaintiff £5,000  
sterling and costs. Sir Havilland de  
Saumarez, Chief Judge, lost no time  
in accepting the award.

The jurors were:—Messrs. W. A.  
Turnbull, W. J. N. Dyer, A. H. Hallam,  
I. A. Lewis, and W. M. Sutherland.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for  
plaintiff and Mr. Francis Ellis with  
Mr. John Hays for defendant.

Morning Session

When the morning session opened,  
Mr. Ellis said he wished to make a  
statement on behalf of defendant.  
Since the adjournment counsel had  
been instructed, with his Lordship's  
permission, to be allowed to dis-  
continue these proceedings and, on  
behalf of his client, to offer the  
plaintiff in his case the fullest and  
frankest apology for writing the letter  
in question and for not having taken  
the necessary trouble, care and  
precaution of finding out the true  
facts of the case. As regarded the  
question of reparation to the plaintiff,  
any further and due reparation must  
be left entirely to his Lordship and  
the jury. So far as the defendant  
was concerned those were counsel's  
instructions and that was the position  
which he wished to take up that  
morning.

Mr. Macleod said there were negotia-  
tions yesterday and he understood  
and should have thought that when  
the parties were unable to come to  
terms it was enough to say that and  
no more because there should not be  
any suggestion from either side. He  
would be perfectly willing that the  
jury should know what the terms  
were which plaintiff said he was will-  
ing to accept but he did not think Mr.  
Ellis ought to make the statement he  
made now.

His Lordship said he understood  
Mr. Ellis' position at the present time  
was that he practically withdrew his  
defence of justification and asked the  
jury to assess damages.

Mr. Ellis—Exactly. That is what  
I meant. Your Lordship has put it  
perfectly clearly and that is the posi-  
tion my client wishes to take up.

His Lordship—So it is purely a  
question of assessing the damages.

Mr. Macleod said that so much  
having been said he wished to state

that the terms offered yesterday were  
not acceptable to defendant. He (Mr.  
Macleod) had told his friend that it  
was a sine qua non of any settlement  
that defendant admitted the story of  
plaintiff as told by counsel and his  
client. He was not prepared to do  
that and so the negotiations proceed-  
ed no further. So much was due to  
plaintiff.

Mr. Ellis said he did not propose to  
offer any evidence and it was left to  
the jury, subject to his Lordship's  
directions, to assess the damages.

His Lordship then went over with  
Mr. Ellis the statement of claim as  
now admitted and said: There re-  
mains for the jury the question of  
whether this was libel or not and if  
they find it was libel what damages  
they assess.

Mr. Macleod—At the present time  
I must proceed with my witnesses.

Dr. W. B. Billingham was then  
called. He said he was a partner in  
plaintiff's firm. He knew the late Mr.  
Mackinnon personally. He first had  
anything to do with the case on  
January 1. Gordon Morriss telephoned  
him and told him Mackinnon, who was  
perhaps his greatest friend in Shang-  
hai, had just returned from Foochow  
and gone to the Nursing Home. He  
was extremely anxious about him, as  
he was seriously ill. Morriss told  
him he was suffering from high  
fever and blood poisoning due to some  
diseased bone in his nose. He said  
Dr. Marsh was looking after him and  
he knew Marsh to be a very good  
physician but as this was a surgical  
case he would like witness and Dr.  
Bolton to see him. Witness told him  
he had heard nothing of the case but  
would communicate with Marsh. Dr.  
Bolton was specially qualified in what  
Morriss said was wrong with Mackin-  
non.

Witness then phoned Marsh who  
told him the facts of the case and of  
Mackinnon's previous trouble. He  
also gave witness a description of the  
present illness which was obviously  
something quite different. Witness  
then told Marsh what Gordon Morriss  
had said and Marsh said he had  
intended witness to see Mackinnon the  
next day. They arranged accordingly.  
He again heard from Gordon Morriss  
that night, told him what had happen-  
ed, and that it was very obvious the  
illness had nothing to do with nose  
trouble. Witness had not then seen  
Mackinnon. He saw him the next  
day and formed the opinion that it  
was typhoid fever. On January 3 or  
4, witness saw Gordon Morriss at the  
Race Club and told him it was not a  
(Continued on Page 4)

## Dr. Marsh Looking Pleased, and Other Libel Suit Sketches



## U.S. Exports Touch Record in Spite Of U-Boat Ruthlessness

G.\$551,278,000 During March,  
Only Beaten By January's  
Unprecedented Figure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 23.—Despite  
ruthless submarine warfare, the value  
of the exports from the United States  
during the month of March totalled  
G.\$551,278,000, a figure which was only  
exceeded in January, when it was  
unprecedented.

## Will Entirely Stop All Opium Smoking

Minister In London Says  
Government Is Going After  
Clandestine Devotees

Reuter's Service

London, April 20.—At a meeting  
held at Caxton Hall, yesterday, to  
wind up the Society for the Suppres-  
sion of the Opium Trade, Bishop  
Brent paid a tribute to the power  
China has shown in ridding herself  
of the terrible incubus of the  
opium trade, even during the great  
Revolution. "Only those who know  
the Chinese at close quarters can  
appreciate their wonderful poten-  
tialities as a nation."

The Chinese Minister said that  
the Chinese Government would not  
rest until even clandestine opium  
smoking has been entirely stopped.

## Samarra Station Is Captured by Maude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—General Maude  
reports that the battle on the right  
bank of the Tigris, between Samarra  
and Istabulat, continued on the night  
of the 22nd, when severe hand-to-  
hand fighting occurred and the enemy  
made numerous counter-attacks. We  
drove the enemy out of a position  
consisting of elaborately prepared  
iron-roofed dug-outs, which they  
possibly could.

Our captures include sixteen  
locomotives, 224 railway trucks and  
two munition barges. The enemy's  
casualties on the 21st and 22nd were  
heavy.

## Vice-President Instructed To Cancel the Opium Deal

Hsu Shih-ying Impeached in Parliament After Premier  
Explains Action on Various Corruption Charges

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 25.—At the meeting  
of the Senate, yesterday, the chairman  
announced that the Premier would  
appear before the House, whereupon  
members proposed that the Ministers  
of Justice, the Interior and Com-  
munications should also be asked to  
attend, to answer questions on various  
subjects. These proposals were ap-  
proved. Nevertheless, only the Premier  
attended, the Minister of the Interior  
being ill and the others unable to  
appear.

The Premier was closely questioned  
concerning the bribery case, the cor-  
ruption in the Ministry of Communi-  
cations and the opium deal. The  
Premier stated, concerning the first,  
that the bribery case was in the hands  
of the judicial authorities, whose  
decision would be final.

He said that Vice-President Feng  
Kuo-chang has already been instructed  
to negotiate the cancellation of the  
opium deal and, thirdly, the charges  
of corruption in the Ministry of Com-  
munications were being strictly in-  
vestigated and orders had been given

for the cancellation of the railway-  
car hiring agreement.

In reply to a question why, in view  
of the arrest of the Minister of  
Finance, the merchants involved were  
allowed to remain at liberty, the  
Premier stated that the Court will  
deal with the case with perfect justice  
and will not show favoritism towards  
the merchants.

A senator then asked whether, in  
view of the fact that all the members  
of the Cabinet were nominated by the  
Premier and the Ministers of Finance  
and Communications were involved in  
cases of corruption, were the Cabinet  
as a whole prepared to hold themselves  
responsible?

The Premier replied that the  
Cabinet is mutually responsible in  
administrative affairs, but the present  
cases concern only separate depart-  
ments and, therefore, the Cabinet as  
a whole is not involved.

After the retirement of the Premier,  
a Bill impeaching Mr. Hsu Shih-ying,  
the Minister of Communications, was  
introduced, which, despite the efforts  
of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying's supporters,  
who banged their desks and stamped  
their feet, to prevent the speakers  
being heard, was finally passed.

## FRENCH HOSPITAL SHIPS CARRY GERMAN CAPTIVES

Officially Ordered After Ber-  
lin's Announcement Boats  
Would Be Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, 24.—Official.—After the Ger-  
man announcement that hospital  
ships would be torpedoed, the French  
Government intimated that German  
prisoners would be embarked on them.

## DESTRUCTION OF EXILES' SHIP ROUSES RUSSIANS

German Rulers Must Pay For  
Blow to Revolution, Say  
Socialist Extremists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 23.—The news that  
a German submarine has sunk the  
Wilson Line steamer Zara (1,331  
tons), which was bringing Russian  
exiles back to Russia, has come like  
a thunderbolt to the Socialist Ex-  
tremists in Russia, who declare that  
the rulers of Germany must pay for  
this blow to the Revolution.

## Colonel Davison Dies in Manila

Colonel Lorenzo P. Davison, in  
command of the 27th Infantry,  
U.S.A., died April 13 in Manila, as  
a result of internal injuries received  
from a fall from his horse some  
weeks previous. Colonel Davison  
was 58 years old, his home in the  
United States being at Des Moines,  
Iowa.

## 2ND ARRAS BATTLE IS WAR'S FIERCEST; GERMANS RECKLESS

Meet British In Open With  
Newly-Concentrated Re-  
serve Troops

## STEADILY LOSING

Haig Reports 1,500 Fresh  
Prisoners; Many Others  
Still Coming In

## CUTS SUPPLY LINE

Holding St. Quentin Canal,  
Deprives Foe Of Chief  
Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Field Marshal  
Sir Douglas Haig reports: Severe  
fighting continued on Monday even-  
ing and during the night on our  
whole front from Croisilles to north-  
ward of Gavrelle. The enemy con-  
stantly repeated their unsuccessful  
counter-attacks, with great deter-  
mination and regardless of losses.

We maintained the positions gain-  
ed on Monday and made further pro-  
gress eastward of Monchy-le-Preux  
and also in the neighborhood of Roex.  
We successfully beat off a violent  
counter-attack at Gavrelle.

Our prisoners exceed 1,500 and  
many are coming in. We gained  
ground during the night on a wide  
front eastward of Ephehy and reach-  
ed the St. Quentin Canal in the  
neighborhood of Vendhuille. We  
captured the villages of Villers-  
Plouich and Beaucamp, further  
north.

German Accounts

(By wireless).—A German official  
communique reports: On the Arras  
battlefield, the British troops stand-  
ing on French territory yesterday  
delivered their second great thrust to  
break through the German lines.  
Their heaviest batteries, for days,  
have been hurling masses of shells of  
every description against our posi-  
tions.

Early in the morning of the 23rd,  
the artillery battle increased to very  
strong drum-fire and soon afterwards  
the British thrusting troops, led often  
by "tanks," burst forward on a front  
of thirty kilometers, behind this wall  
of fire. Our destructive fire forced  
them in many places to withdraw,  
with heavy losses.

At other points, the battle sways  
backwards and forwards, with great  
bitterness.

Wherever the enemy gained  
ground, our brave and eager infan-  
try drove them back. The suburbs  
of Lens, Avion, Gavrelle, Roex and  
Guemappre were the hottest places in  
the fierce struggle and their names  
will be associated with deeds of  
heroism by regiments from almost  
every German district between the  
sea and the Alps.

A further attack of particular in-  
tensity, with new masses of troops,  
followed in the evening, on both  
sides of the Scarpe. The strength  
of this attack also broke under our  
fire and hand-to-hand fighting. The  
enemy gained a few hundred yards  
of the Cambrai to Arras road and  
the ruins of Guemappre remained in  
their hands.

The German soldier at the front  
knows that every man and woman at  
home is working unceasingly to sup-  
port him in this life-and-death  
battle.

Fiercest Battle Yet

Reuter's correspondent at British  
headquarters, wiring today, says: I  
believe it is true that the battle now  
in progress on the British front is  
the fiercest of the whole war. The  
Germans are throwing in large re-  
serves and have brought up a great  
number of fresh guns. They prob-  
ably realise that the battle now de-  
veloping may assume a decisive char-  
acter and, therefore, are resisting  
desperately.

This is exactly what we most want-  
ed. They are certainly now accept-  
ing battle in the open. Up to the  
present, we have gained much and  
lost nothing.

As I write, the guns are as boister-  
ous as a hurricane and the great  
struggle is going on with un-



diminished intensity, under a deep blue sky. Everywhere, I hear that the German casualties are very great.

The Germans have clearly realised and are desperately trying to counter the menace to their whole system of communications lying in the new Franco-British offensive. During the past thirty-six hours, they have been throwing in their strategic reserves wholesale and recklessly and rushing up guns and ammunition as fast as possible.

#### Disregard Appalling Losses

The present tactics of the enemy strongly contrast with their recent methods, when they manifested a desire to conserve their man-power. Now they are repeatedly counter-attacking in mass formation, regardless of the appalling cost.

Despite a furious resistance, we are steadily gaining ground at various important points forming the main objective. East of Monchy, we have crept towards the high ground across Aubepines Gully, thereby improving our hold on this key position.

Our artillery appears to be gradually subduing the very active enemy fire in the region of the Scarpe and it is constantly keeping the Arras to Douai railway under its fire, making the bringing up of Hun ammunition very difficult. The fighting is most severe in the valley of the Scarpe.

The steadfastness of the British infantry was never more splendidly demonstrated than in the heroic fighting which is proceeding from Gavrelle to Croisilles. It is impossible, within reasonable space, to tell of the heroism and dash displayed.

We have progressed well south of the Cambrai road and our patrols are established upon the St. Quentin Canal at Vendhuile, mid-way between St. Quentin and Cambrai. The cutting of the Canal deprives the Germans of one of their main means of communication.

#### Sweep Germans From Air

One of the most striking features of the battle has been the sudden and emphatic re-assertion of our dominance in the air. Yesterday, we brought down forty enemy aeroplanes, of which fifteen crashed to the ground, while only two of ours are missing. Our air-men are certainly justifying their expressed ability to drive the Huns from the sky in a week, if given fine weather, of which we have had three days now.

The second phase of the battle of Arras is described by correspondents as the most difficult of the war and a struggle to the death. The Germans, no longer uncertain of the point of attack, have brought up many more guns and new field-howitzer batteries, which they have thickly grouped between Lens and the Cambrai to Arras road.

Wherever the German infantry resisted the assaults of the British, it was wholly due to the supporting artillery and machine-guns. Wherever the British got within striking distance of an enemy position, the occupants ran to meet them, with their hands up, or bolted.

A Pomeranian regiment, south of Cambrai, demoralised by our appalling shell-fire, surrendered in batches of 500, throwing up their hands immediately the British appeared. A battery of field-guns, overwhelmed by the British, was captured in the same area.

The stoutest resistance was made by the 3rd Bavarian Division, around Guemappes, where the fortified houses and dug-outs had to be bombed by the English, Welsh and Scottish troops engaged. Apart from innumerable machine-guns, the ground is alive with snipers and many British soldiers were shot from behind, after entering the German lines.

Over 1,500 Prisoners  
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, said: Furious fighting is in progress. The situation can be summed up that we have taken over 1,500 prisoners, our guns have inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy and we have done well in places and not so well in others.

We are now confronted, not by a regular trench-system, but by innumerable disconnected defensive patches, in the shape of small redoubts, traverses and saps. Hence, while the Germans are indifferently sheltered and are being heavily punished by our shell-fire, our advance is slow against their machine-guns.

It is, at present, a business of clearing out the widely-burrowed enemy by pounding every acre of the honeycombed ground, instead of assaulting positions frontally. The Germans are bound to desperately resist here, but, the more they resist, the heavier will be their losses.

#### Overwhelming Shell-Fire

Prisoners are eloquent concerning our overwhelming shell-fire. Our batteries advanced close to the infantry and, besides maintaining a drum-fire on the enemy's positions, put a barrage fire on all their communications, making it almost impossible for re-inforcements and supplies to come up. Many "tanks" are in action.

There is a general air of satisfaction at the various headquarters that we are able to get at such great masses of the enemy when they are anxious to slip away. It must be emphasised that territory only counts in the decision we are now endeavoring to force when it confers mastery of position. The inevitable end will come, whether the Germans are defeated in their present positions or miles back.

#### French Repulse Attacks

Paris, April 24.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: In Belgium, we completely repulsed several attacks made by the enemy, at various points. Small parties of the enemy succeeded in penetrating our advanced elements, but were driven out again immediately, after hand-to-hand fighting, leaving prisoners in our hands.

Between the Somme and the Oise, our batteries carried out an effective and destructive fire against the German organisations. Between the Aisne and Chemin-dee-Dames, we made progress north of Sancy. The artillery duels were particularly severe in the sector of Hurtlebise Farm.

Our pilots engaged in numerous aerial fights on the 23rd, bringing down six enemy aeroplanes. Fourteen of our aeroplanes, on the night of the 22nd-23rd, dropped 1,740 kilograms of projectiles on stations and bivouacs in the valley of the Aisne.

The communique this afternoon reported: Our artillery beat down some enemy batteries in the regions of St. Quentin and the Oise. Two German reconnaissances, endeavoring to reach our lines in the direction of Hancourt, were repulsed, with heavy losses.

There is a violent artillery struggle in the regions of Hurtlebise, Foulon Valley and Craonne. Minor actions are enabling us to advance and improve our positions on the plateau of Chemin-dee-Dames and in the direction of Juvincourt, where we carried a German post.

We successfully bombarded the enemy's lines of communication in the Champagne.

## Hongkong Businessmen In Strong Comment On Action Of Governor Over Germans

Sir Paul Chater, Isolated In Support, Quits Meeting, After Angry Protests; Quotes Shanghai's 'Tolerance'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, April 25.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday evening, practically every commercial firm was represented. The Chinese were conspicuous by their absence.

The Hon. P. H. Holyoak was loudly cheered as he entered. In his speech, he contended that there was not the slightest need on the part of the Government to debate the resolution he proposed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 19th. It was largely academic.

They did not seek legislation, but merely asked that the carefully considered opinion of the elected committee of the Chamber of Commerce should be put before the authorities at home and he claimed that a direct pronouncement from the Chamber of Commerce, made in no uncertain manner, should be sent home, apart from Government despatches and recommendations, which might not be known to the mercantile community.

He contended that the resolution was not seriously discussed by the Government in Council. His Excellency's speech, if it was not flippant in argument, at any rate was unfortunate, to say the least, in its choice of language.

The return of Germans to Hongkong would be inimical to the interests of Hongkong. That was the basis of their economic argument. He had no hesitation in saying that at least 60% of the German trade of the Colony was done in British cargo.

To all intimately acquainted with the textile trade and largely from his own practical personal experience, it was well-known that there had been many occasions in the past ten years where Lancashire travelers in the Colony had retailed stuff to German firms, when British merchants had precisely the same cargo lying in their godowns and were prepared to accept spot cash from buyers, but were unable to sell. Why? Because the whole basis of the textile trade and other trades in connection with German business had been built up on a credit basis, in defiance of their

obligations in connection with trust deeds and bills.

The Germans had misapplied funds which they should have used to pay off, without indefinite delay, due bills. That sort of business was immoral from first to last.

British firms will have to consider the development of trade in the hinterland upon credit lines, with the assistance of the banks, in order that their trade shall be pushed more widely than in the past.

Alluding to the hint that, if the Germans were not allowed to return to Hongkong, such a policy might lead to the development of Swatow, Amoy and other outports, Mr. Holyoak said: "If we do not work hand-in-hand with the Chinese Government in connection with railway development between Swatow and Canton, but allow other people to do it, we deserve competition."

In conclusion, the chairman contended: "We have a perfect right to express independently our views to the Imperial Government."

The Hon. C. E. Anton, seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Holyoak, remarked: "We cannot guide our policy by a mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence."

Mr. E. V. D. Farr, who supported the resolution, said that he thought the home Government would welcome

the expression of opinion of the business men of Hongkong, who, by their position, showed themselves worthy successors of their great predecessors.

Sir Paul Chater said that, unless the same stand was adopted and maintained by France, Russia, Japan and, more particularly, China, to exclude Germans from the Colony would merely drive them to neighboring trade centers, where, once established, they would prove a serious menace to the welfare and trade of Hongkong, not to mention the loss of the benefits derived from the use of the harbor by German shipping and shipping under their control. (Voices: "Rot!" "They have no shipping!" "Who wrote it?") "We know Germans today are tolerant in trading in Shanghai and I maintain that to exclude them from the Colony would be a suicidal policy."

The chairman replied and subsequently declared the resolution carried by an overwhelming majority. At this stage of the proceedings, Sir Paul Chater left the room.

Proposing a second resolution, Mr. S. H. Dodwell said that he felt very strongly, "If we do not take exception to the words used by His Excellency, we shall lose not only our self-respect, but our right to be taken seriously hereafter by any commercial body and, more particularly, by the Government of Hongkong itself."

Mr. Montague Ede, seconding the resolution, referred to the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 19th and said that he was in a position which was peculiarly favorable for seeing and hearing not only every word that His Excellency said, but to note particularly the inflections of His Excellency's voice and the impression conveyed to his mind was that the slight on the Chamber of Commerce was intentional.

Other speakers favored a public meeting on the matter, whereupon Mr. Holyoak announced that he would try to arrange a meeting for Thursday, at the Theater Royal.

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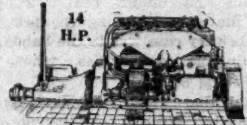
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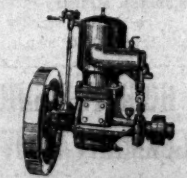
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## GALLIPOLI ANNIVERSARY GREETING TO AUSTRALIA

### Henderson Invites Anzacs To Further Efforts, 'Now Enemy Weakening'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Mr. Arthur Henderson has sent the following message to Australia. "The second anniversary of the memorable landing of the Anzacs at Gallipoli recalls to our minds an achievement which has not been surpassed, even in this great war and which deserves to live throughout the history of the Empire. The tradition so magnificently founded will, I doubt not, be carried on in a manner worthy of those who freely offered their lives when they stormed a position which the enemy thought to be impregnable.

"As the conflict progresses, we see that the enemy, as his strength weakens, has recourse to greater infamies. The shameful devastation of the territory reconquered in France, the deportation of women and non-combatants, and, above all, the shameful slaughter of wounded heroes by attacks delivered on hospital-ships are signs that the enemy is lost to all sense of humanity and the meaning of civilisation.

"To uphold the glorious tradition of the Anzac landing, to avenge the wrongs done by the enemy to the innocent and to re-establish the rights of smaller nations to freedom and justice, are the noble aims which will, I feel confident, inspire all Australians, together with their comrades in other parts of the Empire, to further effort, in order to bring the conflict to a victorious conclusion."

General Sir William Robertson has sent the following message:—

"We all recognise, with pride and gratitude, the fine work done by the Dominion troops in every theater of the war and look with every confidence to a supreme effort being made by all at home and abroad in order that we may finish the business we have in hand and in such a way as shall, for generations to come, prevent a recurrence of the horrors and hardships of the last two and a half years."

## SUPPLY FAILS TO MEET CHINA'S SILVER DEMAND

### Expect Profitable Sales From Here Now, or at Least Temptation to Speculators

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 19.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report, issued today, says that the apathy of the market, due to the scanty supplies and a small and fitful demand, showed a sharp change, yesterday, when some purchases for China set in and the market was not broad enough to fill the demand.

It is understood that the United States Government made further purchases last week and the paucity of the silver offering from that quarter encourages the idea that the coinage requirements of the United States are likely to be an important factor and thus much expansion of the supplies from America is hardly to be expected, even at advancing prices.

The continued pressure to buy upon a starving market may carry the quotation to a figure more tempting to speculative holders, the number and holding of whom is now modest, or to a level at which substantial sales from China will become profitable.

## Obituary

### Dr. Thomson's Funeral

A most impressive service took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, when the Militant Church did all honor to one who has just passed into the fold of the Church Expectant. It was the funeral of Archdeacon E. H. Thomson, D.D., of the American Church Mission, whose death at the advanced age of 83 cast a gloom over the congregations of Shanghai.

At four o'clock the Cathedral was quite filled with mourners, a large proportion being Chinese Christians. At the conclusion of the Sentences the choir processed to the stalls and they were followed by a body of clergy many of whom were Chinese. They were headed by a choirman carrying the processional cross. A psalm was sung by the choir and then Dean Walker read St. Paul's wonderful discourse to the Corinthians. The hymn "For ever with the Lord," followed.

Bishop Graves of St. John's, Jessfield, addressing the congregation, said that it was only fitting that a member of the Chinese branch of the Church should say a few words about one who had spent his life in working for them. The Rev. Dr. Tsui (who was himself trained for the ministry by Archdeacon Thomson) then delivered a sermon in Chinese, in which he referred to the great life and work of the man whom they were honoring that day.

Bishop Graves in a short address said that Archdeacon Thomson came to Shanghai in 1859 with the first American Bishop and since then had served under five, all of whom he served loyally and well. For 58 years he had been a source of encouragement to all who came in contact with him. His wonderful cheerfulness, his charming disposition, his beautiful simplicity and his holiness had endeared him to everyone and it could be said of him truly that he was a "Good Man" and one who left no enemy behind him.

For 58 years he had lived for the Chinese and now he had died for them. For 58 years, without ostentation, he had done the Master's work in the Chinese Church. He had no other ambition than that, at the conclusion of the address the choir, followed by the clergy, made their way to the east door and there lined up while the coffin and the principal mourners went out. A large company accompanied the body to the Cemetery.

Interment took place at the Pashan Cemetery. The service at the graveside was conducted by Bishop Graves. The honorary pallbearers were: Rev. Drs. A. P. Parker, G. T. Fitch, S. I. Woodbridge, R. T. Bryan, J. R. Hykes, Dr. C. J. Davenport and the Rev. J. W. Stevenson. The active pallbearers were: Revs. C. J. F. Symons, G. T. Mosher, M. H. Throop, Y. Y. Tsui, W. P. Roberts and H. K. Waung.

Mr. A. B. Severin  
The funeral services for the late Mr. A. B. Severin were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5.30 yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of friends, including the staff of the Hongkew Wharf Co., where he was engaged. The Rev. Father Savary officiated. Messrs. Passos, Silva, Martinho, Marques, Rodrigues and Leitao acted as pallbearers.

Among the numerous floral wreaths sent were noticed the names of Messrs. E. E. Encarnacao and family, Tong W. Wah, Chefoo, Loo Tsu-sin, Che Kai-sang, Sung Zung-chong, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. da Costa, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. d'Aquino, F. A. Maher, Wong Yaung-sang, K. C. W. Joseph, Mrs. Vieira and family, Foo Tze Hong, P. V. Leu and the staff of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.

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## COMPLETION OF DUTCH COAST WORKS URGENT

### War Office Considers Measures For the Stricter Supervision of Foreigners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, April 24.—In the First Chamber, in reply to questions, the Minister for War gave assurance that the Dutch anti-Zeppelin guns are efficient and stated that measures were being considered for the stricter supervision of foreigners. He also stated that the Government considered the completion of the coast defences of Holland necessary.

News Brevities

During 1916 there were more cases of rinderpest reported in the Philippine Islands than the four previous years put together. This record will probably be eclipsed during the present year if the cattle plague continues to spread. There are now 108 infected municipalities scattered through eight-een provinces.

In bare knees, short stockings and a dainty costume all fluffs and ruffles, Miss Aileen Flaven will make her appearance this afternoon in the Astor House lounge in a fox trot Follies Dance. This costume is the same as was used in the Ziegfeld Follies in New York.

Present indications, says an exchange, foretell that five or ten years hence, most of the houses in the Philippine Islands will be modelled after the model sanitary house of which the Philippine health service is the champion. A Japanese firm will engage in the manufacture of the materials necessary for the construction of these houses. The Ohta Development Co. will manufacture the materials.

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend for the year 1916 at the rate of 15 per cent on the paid-up capital. Warrants for 15c. 0d. per share will be issued on the 5th prox.

A second batch of German consular officials and their families will arrive at Shanghai, April 28, according to a wire sent by C. S. Chu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu, to the government. These together with the German Consul-General here expect to return home on a Dutch steamer by way of the United States. The commissioner requested the government to apply at the office of the American Minister to Peking for safe conducts.

A resolution to abolish the office of the Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, now held by Lu Yung-tung, was passed at a meeting of the Citizens' Union Association of Kwangtung, April 22. Telegrams to this effect have been sent to influential residents at Peking.

It is learned that France also has prohibited the importation of Chinese tea.

## Fruit Trees Cut Down To Rob Enemies Of Cover, Say Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 24.—It is officially announced from Berlin that the reason for the felling of the fruit trees in the French territory evacuated by the Germans is to prevent the use of the leaves in summer-time as cover for the enemy.

## NEW RUSSIAN LIBERTY LOAN IS OPENED HERE

The Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank announces that subscriptions to the Russian 5 per cent Liberty Loan will remain open up till June 13/26.

The price of issue is 85 per cent, and the loan is free of income and other taxes. The period is for 55 years, and it will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings, beginning in December, 1922. However, it may be reimbursed at par after March 16/29, 1927.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, and its branches in China, Japan and India, are ready to accept applications for the loan, and specially favorable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank here is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds. All other particulars may be obtained from the bank.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY TO OPEN HERE IN MAY

A new business concern, known as the Shanghai Co-operative Society, Limited, has been registered under the provisions of the Hongkong Companies' Ordinances. This Society, which has a capital of \$50,000, will be opened for business within a month on Broadway. Shares are being offered at \$10 each.

At the outset the firm will deal in general merchandise, specialising in household commodities. Goods are already on the way from the United States and orders have been placed with a number of English concerns. By eliminating unnecessary profits, the Society expects to save the consumer considerable money. The new business will be based on a profit sharing plan.

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## BEYROUT SHELLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 24.—On the morning of the 22nd, a French patrol-boat entered the defended port of Beyrouth, in Palestine and left unharmed, after firing 24 shots and drawing the enemy's fire.

## MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

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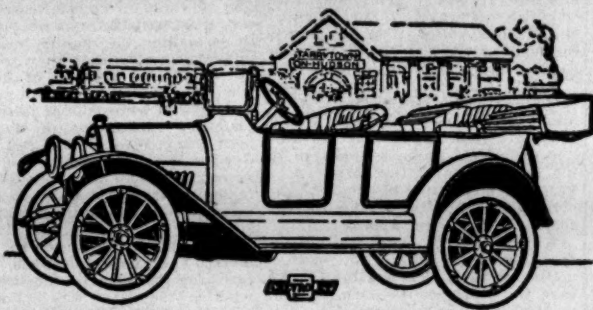
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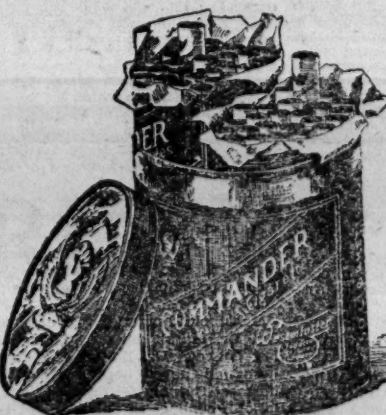
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## Jury Awards £5,000 To Dr. E. L. Marsh

(Continued from Page 1)

surgeon case. Morris expressed quite satisfied and so witness imagined. At 8 p.m. on the 7th witness was rung up by Hayley Morris who opened the conversation by saying "Look here, Marsh is quite impossible. I rang him up and said: 'I am Hayley Morris' and he rang off. No doctor has a right to do that." Witness expressed surprise and Morris continued that he and his wife were very anxious about Mackinnon. He said he was Mackinnon's best friend in Shanghai and that he, Morris, had no confidence in Marsh, that Marsh had misled him by saying Mackinnon's temperature was normal when it could not be normal if he was suffering from typhoid fever.

He then said he insisted on having a consultation with Dr. Bolton and asked if witness would arrange that Dr. Marsh should have this consultation. Witness rang Marsh up shortly after and Marsh told him Hayley Morris had spoken to him in a way he had never been spoken to in his life.

At 1.45 p.m. on the 8th Mrs. Hayley Morris rang witness up and asked why Dr. Bolton had not been called in. Witness said Mackinnon had refused to see Dr. Bolton. She then said Mackinnon was delirious and how could he know. Witness said he understood Mackinnon was not delirious. She then said she would have to telegraph to Mackinnon's father and tell him. Witness asked her what she wanted to tell him and she said that the doctor attending Mackinnon would not have a consultation. Witness said he had already had three doctors in consultation. She then called her husband who said: "I put me in an awkward position. Marsh refusing this consultation I shall have to wire Mackinnon's father and there will be some delay in getting a reply. Mackinnon's father suffers from a weak heart and probably the shock would be too much for him."

He then started an extraordinary abuse of Marsh. He said: "We all know Marsh. He is perfectly useless. I know you have some first-class men in your firm but Marsh is no good at all." He said if Dr. Bolton was not called in he would do Marsh all the damage he could. He said he would write to the papers about him, would see his patients and persuade as many as he could to leave him. He said: "If Mackinnon dies I will go to the inquest and I will expose Marsh publicly." Witness said: "How dare you say such things?" Witness told his temper and said it was preposterous to say such things. He understood, he told Morris that the reason Marsh did the way in which he had been approached, Morris then said he had never insulted Marsh and witness replied: "You have been doing nothing else to me."

After that the tone of the conversation calmed down and Morris became more reasonable. He said he was really very anxious about a consultation and asked witness to try again with Marsh. Witness then told him Mackinnon had refused to see Dr. Bolton but he would not believe that Mackinnon was in a fit state to understand the necessity for a consultation. Witness, however, said he would speak to Marsh again but said he did not think he would agree. When witness spoke to Marsh the latter said he would not be intimidated by a man like Morris but he would write to Dr. Bolton. Marsh then told witness Mackinnon absolutely refused to see Bolton when he was told Morris desired it. The same evening about 9.30 Morris rang witness up and said he had heard from Bolton that Marsh refused to call him in. Morris said: "What can I do?" Witness replied: "I really cannot understand the position you have assumed in this matter at all." Morris said: "Well, I am so very anxious about Mackinnon that I feel not only my own anxiety but my responsibility to his parents." He said he had no faith whatever in Marsh, that he did not understand the case. Witness said no man in Shanghai had more experience of the disease than Marsh and told Morris that when Mackinnon was asked about a consultation with Bolton he was particularly told that Morris desired it. Morris then said: "Why did you not tell me that before?" That alters the whole case. My responsibility entirely ceases now." Mackinnon was quite clear when witness saw him. He spoke about the paper hunt and about coming back. Dr. Pearce spoke to Mr. E. C. Pearce saying he was perfectly satisfied after witness had seen Mackinnon. Mackinnon was mentally fit to decide whether there should be a consultation.

Dr. A. Marshall said that on January 5 he formed the opinion that Mackinnon was suffering from typhoid. After that, witness saw him several times. On the first occasion he was very cheerful and inclined to be chatty. On subsequent occasions he smiled and said he was feeling well. The last time witness saw him before he was called to his bedside was the night before he died when he was asleep. When he was called up in the morning, witness gave the nurse additional instructions; he got to the Nursing Home about two hours before the patient died. He found Mackinnon's temperature very high, his pulse fairly good considering, but he was more or less unconscious. Later his pulse fell very rapidly and while they were endeavoring to make him more comfortable he showed signs of going off and expired.

Witness said he read the letter in the paper. He felt quite sure to whom it referred to. At first he did not regard the thing very seriously but afterwards considered that though it did not emanate from anybody whose opinion would be regarded very highly still it would set people thinking and might cast suspicion on the way the Mackinnon case had been managed and in that way might harm his firm. Everybody knew it was his firm and it was only a second step to find out which doctor it was. The affair would be calculated to injure a doctor in his profession a great deal.

Mr. Macleod then read the following de bene esse evidence of F. H. Crossley:—

Daily News of January 16 last, the copy in which appeared a letter under the signature of Mr. Hayley Morris. The letter was headed: "Medical Etiquette."

Q.—Now did you know, when you read it, who the doctor was who was referred to?—No, I didn't, but I felt sure that the doctor referred to was the doctor who was attending the late Mr. Mackinnon.

Q.—What made you feel sure of that?—A.—Well, because Mr. Mackinnon died on the 13th and in the same issue of that paper a notice appeared of his death. Two days later I read the account of his funeral, and I noticed then that he was one of the six gentlemen who acted as pall-bearers to Mr. Mackinnon; it was stated that he carried the body of the late Mr. Mackinnon inside and outside the church.

Q.—You say 'he.' Whom do you mean? A.—Mr. Hayley Morris.

Q.—And you say "two days later." I have to remind you that the description of the funeral appeared in the Daily News of the 15th? A.—Yes, two days after his death.

Q.—Lordship—Two days after the death did the letter appear?—Witness—No, I think the letter appeared on the 16th.

His Lordship—Then I take it we have the death on the 13th, funeral on the 14th and a description of it on the 15th and the letter on the 16th.

Mr. Macleod—So that when you read the letter, Mr. Crossley, you had previously read the description of the funeral? A.—That is so.

Q.—Now when you read the letter then you did not know what doctor had been attending Mr. Mackinnon? A.—I did not know.

Q.—Did you subsequently learn? A.—Yes, I learnt when I went on the Stock Exchange on the morning of the 16th, when Dr. Marsh's name was frequently mentioned as being the doctor who had attended the late Mr. Mackinnon.

Q.—In the Stock Exchange? A.—Yes.

Q.—By other members? A.—By several members, yes.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ellis:—Q.—I understand you to say that when you read this letter which appeared in the North China Daily News of January 16 that you did not know to whom it referred, or did you know that it actually referred to Mr. Mackinnon? When you read the letter, did you know who the friend was? I will just read you the words: "In a recent case a friend of mine was seriously ill in Shanghai. Did you understand that, to refer to Mr. Mackinnon? A.—Yes.

Q.—But when you read a little further on it says "he was attended by his own doctor." You had no idea then as to who was the doctor referred to? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—And that information was only conveyed to you in the Stock Exchange by your friends? A.—By several people talking that Dr. Marsh was the doctor.

Q.—But as far as you were concerned, Mr. Crossley, you were absolutely at sea as to who the doctor was? A.—I didn't know who the doctor was.

Q.—I put it further than that: that you were quite at sea? A.—Well, I don't know what you mean by 'quite at sea.' I did not know the doctor referred to.

On the application of Mr. Macleod, Mr. G. W. King, Acting Coroner, was then called to give evidence. He said he was not asked to hold an inquest on Mr. Mackinnon's death. He was approached on the subject of a post-mortem examination by Mr. Ellis. He told Mr. Ellis unless an inquest was necessary he could not order a post-mortem examination of the body, that he had no power. It was ultra vires. A doctor's certificate were not granted there would be an inquest in the ordinary way.

Mr. Macleod—There would have to be something to create or rouse suspicion and if any party wished an inquest they would have to state these suspicions? A.—Yes.

Mr. H. H. Reid, a partner in Messrs. Teer and Reid and a member of the Stock Exchange, said he read the letter. He thought immediately that Morris had had a row with Mackinnon's doctor. He knew the "M" firm attended Mackinnon. Subsequently he learned it had been Dr. Marsh. At 5.30 on the morning he read the letter someone in the Stock Exchange called out: "Who was Mackinnon's doctor?" and somebody answered: "Marsh."

Witness heard the name mentioned several times during the day in the Stock Exchange and elsewhere.

Mr. Ellis did not cross-examine any of the witnesses.

Mr. Macleod—That is my case.

Mr. Ellis said that in face of the statement he had given that morning and his apology he did not think it was necessary to address the jury.

Mr. Macleod then proceeded to address the jury.

It would be for them, he said, to consider whether defendant was so very anxious to shield Dr. Marsh or desired to injure him by his letter, but who else could Mr. Hayley Morris have thought people would think the letter referred to? There had been no attempt at any contradiction of the story of plaintiff. He submitted the only object in seeking legal advice before the letter was published was a desire to go as far as possible in attacking plaintiff without making himself liable to proceedings. He did not wish to be unfair to Mr. Hayley Morris but he thought that must be the reason that legal advice was sought. Defendant did the best he could to protect himself and having done that he went as far as he could. Counsel asked the jury to say he did that. His object in calling Mr. King was to show that the threat with regard to an inquest was to some extent carried out. It must be perfectly plain that the words of the letter were capable of doing a great deal of harm to a doctor in the position of Dr. Marsh and, in fact, in this case would have done him a great deal of harm. The use of the word "unprofessional" was quite enough to make the letter a libel.

Mr. Macleod then dealt with the question of damages, referring to contemptuous, nominal, substantial and vindictive or exemplary damages. Libel proceedings of this kind, he said, were not entirely a joy or form of amusement to the plaintiff.

The jury, he said, would award exemplary damages if they found that defendant was animated with a desire to get even with Dr. Marsh. That would mean that he acted from motives of malice. It was perfectly plain that Morris did know Mackinnon did not wish for a consultation. He had been told so three times before he wrote the letter. Then, if his

responsibility ceased when he said it did, why did he write the letter?

Counsel submitted that when the jury considered all the circumstances they would say the attack was not only a very serious and unjust one but also a malicious one. It was an attack to do a particular kind of damage in a very determined kind of way. He asked therefore for substantial damages and, also, if the case was a proper one to mark the sense of defendant's attack by adding to those substantial damages something in the nature of exemplary damages to prevent attacks of this kind made in this way.

The Court then adjourned.

In the course of his summing up in the afternoon his Lordship said that this was an unusual case, but it was most satisfactory, not only to those making the inquiry but to the public generally that they were relieved of the burden of deciding whether the charges made against the plaintiff were true or false. The plaintiff's explanation of them had been accepted by Messrs. Pearce and Gordon Morris, who were no longer defendants, and the remaining defendant, Hayley Morris, had, in a more or less unqualified way, also limited the explanation given by Dr. Marsh and his statement of the facts. The only questions, therefore, for the jury to try, were (1) whether the letter was a libel, and (2), if it was a libel, what damages they would award. The course of the trial had enabled them to say that, by the statement he had made in the box, Dr. Marsh had entirely disposed of any ground of suspicion or criticism regarding his professional conduct. That was satisfactory to themselves, and it was satisfactory to the community in which the plaintiff occupied an important position as a medical man. His Lordship said the jury were entitled to say that in justice to Dr. Marsh, because they wanted to do justice as far as possible in the case. If the jury found that the document was libellous they must award damages to the plaintiff. The document complained of was a letter to a newspaper, and the test of whether it was a libel was (1) whether it was true or false, and (2) whether it was damaging to the character of the person libelled. The plaintiff in this case had drawn what lawyers called an innuendo; that was to say that there was bound up in the letter some meaning which was not perhaps apparent on the face of the very words, but he asked them to say that the letter, of part of it, meant what is known as innuendo. And the innuendo was framed in this way: "By these words the defendant meant and was understood to mean that the plaintiff was more concerned with the observance of medical etiquette than for the welfare of his patient."

His Lordship then dealt with the chief features of the case at length, his address to the jurors occupying exactly sixty minutes. In view of what had transpired, he said, it was almost his duty to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff and so it only remained for them to assess the damages. His Lordship then dealt, as had Mr. Macleod in his address to the jury, with the question of the publication of the letter. Entirely apart from the fact of the circulation of the paper in which it was published there were other considerations which must be taken into mind. The letter had appeared on another page than that on which letters to the editor usually appeared but he did not ask them to attach too much importance to that.

It would, of course, be difficult for them to gauge substantial damages and in this connection they must think of not only present damages, but of future possibilities. Dr. Marsh, it was conceivable, might leave Shanghai and go to some other town. There he might be connected with the results of this libel. People there might say: "Oh, didn't this doctor once have to bring an action to clear himself of a charge of unprofessional conduct?" It would be that kind of people might just hear of the letter on "Medical Etiquette" and that a court case followed on it, without hearing the result and the complete exoneration of Dr. Marsh.

As to vindictive damages, said his Lordship, the jury must chiefly consider the attitude which had been adopted by the defendant, Hayley Morris, ever since the affair had commenced. His Lordship then went on to deal with that attitude. It appeared, he said, from the evidence, that the late Mr. Mackinnon had a number of friends who were very much concerned about his health; among these friends were the Morris family. At first the attitude of the defendant as shown by his inquiries regarding Mr. Mackinnon was quite correct and even laudable but later he manifested a most unusual display of violent temper. And this latter attitude had been carried on right through up to the previous evening. The previous day defendant could not come to terms and then, that morning, after his lawyer had cross-examined Dr. Marsh—he came forward and withdrew his defence of justification.

His Lordship said he would not suggest any sum of damages to the jury but he would put it in an algebraic form. Supposing "x" to be the amount of the substantial damages and "y" to be the amount of the vindictive or exemplary damages they proposed giving, it was not necessary that the total sum of the damages should be x plus y; they might put them together in a lump figure and call "z."

His Lordship then asked the jury to consider their verdict.

After an absence of 45 minutes the jury returned and announced that they had agreed on their verdict, for the plaintiff, with damages of £5,000 sterling.

Mr. Macleod applied for judgment for that amount with costs.

His Lordship made the order as desired, costs being granted on the increased scale applied for.

His Lordship then released the jury from service for two years.

Mr. Macleod mentioned in conclusion that Dr. Marsh desired him to state that between Dr. Bolton and himself there had never been anything but the most friendly feeling and that Dr. Bolton's conduct throughout had been entirely proper, and, more so, courteous.

His Lordship said it was quite right that that should be mentioned and the Court then rose.

## CHUNG FOO UNION BANK HAS OPENING RECEPTION

Throng Of Prominent Chinese  
And Foreign Guests Visits  
New Premises

A large gathering of Chinese and foreigners was present yesterday morning at the opening of the Chung Foo Union Bank, at 441 Ningpo Road. The building occupies a prominent position on Ningpo Road, and although the premises are not large, there is sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the bank's business.

On the ground floor is the general banking establishment, where the commercial banking business is transacted. There is a competent staff engaged, all Chinese, who are fully trained in banking. On the top floor is the guests' reception room, manager's office and apartments for some of the bank's employees.

Mr. Yuen-fong Ralph Sun, the manager, is a graduate of Brown University, U.S.A. He has studied economical banking, etc., in various cities abroad. Mr. Tse-ding D. Zar, the sub-manager, has been for a considerable time with the International Bank.

The capital of the bank fully subscribed is \$2,000,000, out of which \$1,000,000 has been paid up. Many prominent Chinese officials are directors of the bank. The guests, who were treated to light refreshments, wished the manager and sub-manager success, to which both gentlemen responded heartily.

In addition to numerous Chinese of prominence, the following foreign gentlemen called during the reception hours: Messrs. J. W. Ross, H. C. Gulland, Gabriel Lion, Andre Berthier, C. Moniot, Harold G. Boyling, C. Stephanius, R. Lundt, William H. Lunt, Frank W. White, A. G. Hickmott, Richard Komaroff, G. T. Lloyd, A. Silberman, C. Rousseau, W. B. Sutherland, C. J. Scott, A. T. Alexander, Chas. F. W. Williams, Gensburger Bros., Roth Bros., Arthur L. Anderson, T. W. Bowers and others.

## Manila German Club Closed; Enemy Firms' Firearms Confiscated

Every possible precautionary measure in regard to the German situation has been taken in Manila, according to the latest newspapers from that city. All firearms, ammunition and gunpowder found in the possession of two German firms has been confiscated.

The German club was formally closed and its licence revoked.

The military authorities announced that no further German cargo will be carried on army transports, and as these ships have provided practically the only means by which the firms there have been able to get supplies and products to and from the United States, their situation is now serious.

Commercial boats under the American flag will, it is stated, enforce a similar regulation, and it is said that this feature of the situation will result disastrously for the firms concerned so long as they continue to be under the control of enemy citizens.

The authorities are planning to guard against possible disturbances here by riding the islands of all indigents at the earliest possible moment, and it is probable that the next transport leaving for the home-land will carry a record number of these.

VON HINTZEAT HONOLULU

Honolulu, April 14.—Admiral von Hintze, retiring German Minister to China and his staff and their families, twenty-six in number, arrived here on board the Dutch steamer Rembrandt yesterday afternoon. They were forbidden to land. The Spanish consul, who represents German interests in Hawaii, alone was allowed to visit him on board.

AMNESTY FOR RUSSIANS

Tokio, April 17.—The Russian Embassy in Tokio has received from Petrograd the following resolution of the Provisional Government of Russia:

"All Russians who have avoided Heuckendorff, P. Lieb, T. N. Alexander, Chas. F. W. Williams, Gensburger Bros., Roth Bros., Arthur L. Anderson, T. W. Bowers and others.

to comply with their duties in regard to military service for their country will be exempt from punishment if they return to Russia before May 1, 1917."

## REV. R. A. HADEN GAVE LIFE IN SAVING CHINESE

French Admiral Praises Missionary Drowned When Athos Was Torpedoed

On February 20, Consul General Sammons, in response to a telegram of inquiry dated the previous day, telegraphed the American Consul at Valetta, Malta, information concerning the Rev. Robert Allen Haden, an American Presbyterian Missionary from Soochow, who was lost by the sinking of the French liner Athos in the Mediterranean, when that ship was torpedoed.

Consul General Sammons is now in receipt of a letter from Mr. Wilbur Keblinger, the American Consul at Malta, in which he sends his thanks for the prompt compliance with his request for information and, in addition, gives certain details which he thinks would be of interest to Rev. Haden's friends and co-workers in China.

The Athos, on which the Rev. Mr. Haden was traveling, carried a large number of passengers, including many women and children, while at some port en route many soldiers were taken aboard. At about 1 o'clock on February 17, when about two hundred miles east of Malta, the ship was torpedoed without warning. It remained afloat for about forty minutes and Mr. Haden could very likely have saved himself, but instead he went to the aid of some Chinese who were more or less panic-stricken. It is probable that he went down with the ship while endeavoring to get them into boats. His conduct was most highly praised by the French Admiral in Malta, when the matter was under discussion, and his friends have every reason to be proud of him.

Mr. J. L. Smith, a British Consular Officer, was on board and knew Mr. Haden. When he arrived in Malta he immediately went to see Mr. Keblinger and told him he was sure Mr. Haden had lost his life. He knew nothing about Mr. Haden's affairs except that he was a missionary from Soochow. If the authorities would permit, Mr. Smith hoped to stop in Switzerland and see Mrs. Haden.

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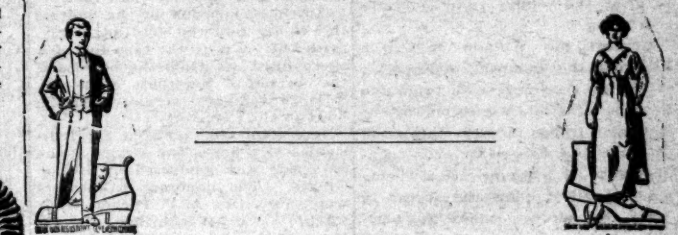
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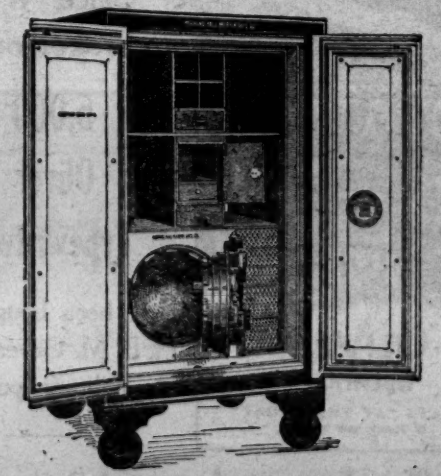
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**SPORTS** Latest News of Athletic World **GOSSIP**

## Gallops of the Ponies in Training for the Spring Races

Wednesday, April 25, 1917.									
Pony.	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	Last quarter.
Goodwood	boy	37.3	1.14.3	1.48.2	2.21	..	..	..	32.3
Standard Dahlia	boy	40.4	1.17.3	1.50.4	2.20.4	..	..	..	30
Peronne	boy	35.3	1.07.4	1.39.3	2.12.2	..	..	..	32.4
Cockrel	boy	40	1.15	1.47.2	2.20	..	..	..	31.2
Golden Oriole	WH	35.3	1.09.2	1.42.1	2.13.3	..	..	..	33.1
Goldfinch	HEA	34.2	1.09.1	1.41.2	2.14.3	..	..	..	32
Upwood Park	boy	37	1.10	1.42.2	2.14.2	..	..	..	30.4
Zukler Zee	boy	38.3	1.14.2	1.47	2.17.4	..	..	..	31.4
Rosewood	boy	38.3	1.13	1.43.2	2.15.1	..	..	..	33
Chestnut	boy	36	1.11.4	1.49.1	2.25.4	2.59.3	3.32.3	..	30.2
Oriole	WH	34.4	1.10.4	1.46.2	2.20.1	2.50.3	..	..	33.1
Father Xmas	JPH	37	1.10.2	1.43	2.16.1	..	..	..	33
Osiris	boy	37.4	1.13.3	1.46.3	2.28.1	3.00.3	(last 1/4 of 1)	..	32.2
Black Diamond	JJ	37.3	1.11	1.54.1	2.18	(last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 4.05.3)	..	..	34.3
Kowlon	GW	36.2	1.11.1	1.42.2	2.18	(last mile of 1 1/4)	..	..	30.4
10 Cents	RMD	42	1.20.4	1.56	2.26.4	(last mile of 1 1/4)	..	..	35.1
The Kangani	boy	36.2	1.10	1.41.4	2.17	(last mile of 1 1/4)	..	..	33.3
Diala	JPH	36.4	1.09.3	1.41.3	2.15.1	..	..	..	34.1
Springle	JJ	38	1.14.2	1.52.2	2.28.1	3.03.4	3.38	..	33.2
Mechanism	VHL	35.3	1.10.3	1.43.1	2.16.3	(last mile of 1 1/4)	..	..	31.3
Capercailzie	WH	40	1.20.1	1.56.2	2.28.4	2.59.2	(last 1/4)	..	32
Beaconlight	BM	37	1.14	1.51.3	2.22.3	2.54.1	..	..	31
Kronborg	GW	38.2	1.19.2	1.57.3	2.31.1	3.03.1	..	..	33.3
Fresco	boy	37.2	1.11.1	1.42.2	2.13.2	..	..	..	32.4
Birchwood	JIE	35.3	..	1.43.3	2.17.1	..	..	..	32
Rumor	-C	35.4	1.10.1	1.44.1	2.17	..	..	..	32.4
Viator	ESMcB	38.3	1.14.4	1.47.4	2.20.3	..	..	..	32.4
The Recruit	boy	37.4	1.10.3	1.42.3	2.15.3	..	..	..	33
Bagdad	boy	35	1.07	1.40.2	2.15	..	..	..	33.2
Ravensfield	HEM	40.2	1.18.2	1.53	2.32.3	3.06	(last 1/4 of 1 1/4)	..	33.3
Shirley	RMD	36.4	1.15.2	1.51	2.24	2.56.3	..	..	30.1
Gladator	CRB	38.1	1.18.1	1.55.2	2.29	2.59.1	..	..	31.1
Lucky Star	WH	42	1.18	1.50	2.21.1	..	(last 1 of 1 1/4)	..	30.2
Fairlight	EM	39.4	1.18.1	1.55.1	2.25.2	2.55.4	..	..	32
Pete	boy	..	1.15	..	2.22	2.55	..	..	33
Harlequin	JJ	36.2	1.13.2	1.48.3	2.20.4	2.52.4	..	..	32
Vivat	ESMcB	40.4	1.16.1	1.48.3	2.20.4	..	..	..	32
Essex Chief	GG	43	1.21.1	1.58.2	2.32.1	3.04.1	..	..	32.1
Isis	ESBR	37.4	1.14.3	1.48	2.20.1	(chipped in last mile)	..	..	32.4
Belma	VHL	37.2	1.15.4	1.51.2	2.23	2.55.4	..	..	33.3
Bobbie	boy	35	1.08	1.41	2.14.3	..	..	..	32.1
Winsome Dahlia	CRB	36.4	1.09.2	1.39.2	2.11.3	..	..	..	34.1
Archibald	SAS	35.4	1.12.3	1.46.4	2.21	(last 1 of 1 1/4)	..	..	34
Ampat	RMD	39.3	1.17	1.54.1	2.29.3	3.03	3.37	..	32.3
Headlight	boy	40	1.23	1.58.3	2.33.2	3.06	..	..	31
Beau Brummel	GG	37.1	1.13.4	1.46.2	2.17.2	..	..	..	33.3
Anticipation	ESBR	44	1.06.3	1.39	2.20.1	(last 1/4 whole time 2.12)	..	..	31.3
Golden Horn	boy	39.1	1.18	1.53	2.24.4	2.56.2	..	..	32.1
Grey Goose	JJ	39.1	1.10	1.41.4	2.14	..	..	..	33.4
Malcolm	boy	35.4	1.09.1	1.40.1	2.14	..	..	..	33.4
Senlis	boy	36	1.16.2	1.52	2.25.3	2.59.2	..	..	33.4
Middelkerke	ESMcB	38.2	1.04	1.37.4	..	..	..	..	33.4
Cornwall Chief	boy	37.1	1.16.2	1.52	2.25.3	2.59.2	..	..	33.4
Pretoria	SAS	32.2	1.04	1.37.4	..	..	..	..	33.4
Uganda	boy	35.3	1.07.3	1.39.2	2.12.2	..	..	..	33
Silversand	boy	35.3	1.07.3	1.39.2	2.12.2	..	..	..	30.1
Toyland	boy	38	1.17.1	1.56.1	2.29.4	3.00	..	..	33.2
Morningside	CRB	36.3	1.11.2	1.43.4	2.17.1	..	..	..	31.4
Battle Dawn	GG	35.3	1.09.1	1.47	2.22.4	2.56.1	3.28	..	31.4
Darlington	boy	35.3	1.09.1	1.47	2.22.4	2.56.1	3.28	..	32
Tuki Tuki	boy	32.4	1.04.4	(last 1/4 of 1/4)	..	..	..	..	32
Auld Reekie	boy	32.4	1.04.4	(last 1/4 of 1/4)	..	..	..	..	32

\*Grass course. All the others Mud course.

**'BE GOOD SPORTSMEN,'**  
**TONG SHAO-YI'S ADVICE**Former Premier Addresses  
Chinese Athletes Who Are  
Sailing for Tokio Today

"Be good sportsmen" was the advice given by former Premier Tong Shao-yi at the reception given at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon in honor of the South and East China Teams for the Third Far Eastern Olympic Games in Tokio, May 8-12. "A sportsman does not always win," said Mr. Tong, "but is a good loser. What I hope is that you will show our Japanese friends that you not only can win, but that you can lose, if you lose at all, in a manly way."

Mr. S. K. Tsao spoke on behalf of the local Y.M.C.A. He regretted that the association was not able to accommodate all the visiting athletes from South China and hoped by the next meet they would be housed in more commodious buildings. He also cherished the hope that the representatives will compete with their other Asiatic brethren not only physically, but also educationally and morally. Secretary Ching Hai of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. also spoke.

Previous to the speeches two exhibition games in volleyball were played between the Hongkong championship team and the Ching Chong School. The final scores stood 20 to 4 and 20 to 10 both in favor of the Hongkong contingent.

After the program, tea was served. The athletes marched down to the World Students' Federation after tea and were given another reception by that organization.

The contestants, 56 in number, will leave on the Kasuga Maru this

afternoon at 1.30 o'clock for Japan. Mr. J. H. Crocker, the honorary secretary, several other committee-men, and 10 athletes from Kaifeng, Honan, who are expected to arrive at Shanghai day after tomorrow, will probably take the Korea on May 1.

**NANYANG GETS \$42,000**  
**FOR LIBRARY; ASKS GYM**

Forty-two thousand dollars already has been raised for the proposed \$60,000 library to be erected by the Government Institute of Technology in commemoration of its 20th anniversary, which will be celebrated from today on till the 28th. Today's program will include speeches, athletic sports, sleight of hand entertainment, fencing and drilling. There will be no display of fireworks as scheduled since the material ordered has been destroyed at a recent fire on Seward Road.

In view of the success of the Nanyang athletes in all forms of sports and the enthusiasm shown in the recent campaign for the library fund, it is expected subscriptions to the amount of \$20,000 for the construction of a gymnasium to accommodate the aspirants for indoor sports also will be obtained. Alumni and friends of the school throughout the world are pushing the scheme and the \$60,000 mark is expected to be reached before long.

Restaurants and bazaars under the supervision of the Ninth Troop of Boy Scouts (Nanyang Troop) have been established on the college grounds. Proceeds will swell the funds for the library and the gymnasium.

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**LAWN TENNIS**

The annual meeting of the lawn tennis section of the Junior Golf Club was held at the Clubhouse last night. Mr. P. B. Critchley presiding over a good attendance of members. The members passed the report and accounts and the chairman congratulated the section on being able to show a credit balance of \$93 for the ensuing year.

The following committee was elected:—Messrs. W. T. Bissett, P. B. Critchley, G. Hooper, P. B. Anderson, Geo. Anderson, and J. Birnie.

The chairman thanked Mr. Hooper for having presented them with a cup and wished him the pleasantest of home holidays. The cup had been given for play last year and he was sorry they had been unable to compete for it while Mr. Hooper was in town.

**Billiards****Handicap Final**

The final of the Amateur Billiards Handicap Championship was played at the Marine Engineers Institute last night, the contestants being Mr. H. E. Brewer and Mr. F. J. Lamouroux. The game was closely contested and after an exciting finish Mr. Lamouroux ran out winner, the finishing scores being 400-383.

There were no breaks of note in the game, which was refereed by Mr. W. I. Campbell, before a large attendance of spectators.

At the conclusion of the game, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, on behalf of the Committee of the competition, presented the prizes and complimented the winner on his victory. He was glad, he said, that one of the Allies had won the trophy.

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**Fund to Benefit By**  
**Miss Ackerman's Talk**

It has been decided to charge \$1 admission to the lecture which Miss Ackerman will deliver at the home of Mrs. J. J. Connell, Flat C, Union Building, No. 4 The Bund, on Tuesday next, May 1, at 9 p.m., the proceeds to be given to the American War Relief Fund. Miss Ackerman will speak on "Some of the Noted People I have Met," mentioning Tagore, Tolstoy, Tesla, Hall Caine, Bernard Shaw, Chesterton, Ellen Key, Olive Schreiner, Marie Corelli and others.

There will be a short musical program, as follows:

Group of Swedish Songs—Mrs. Frederick Ashley.  
Grieg's Sonata, violin and piano.—Mesdames Morse and Sutherland.  
Three of Tagore's poems from "Gitanjali," Music by Carpenter.—Mrs. J. J. Connell.



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### WEATHER

Moderate or fresh breezes from S.-E.  
to the north of the Sables and  
from N.-E. in the South. Rain  
is probable.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 26, 1917

### Will Austria-Hungary Be Next?

(New York Sun)

What land will the contagion of revolution spread first from Russia? Be sure the fire of liberty is not going to be confined to the territory in which its flames are now burning up the dead wood of an exhausted and corrupt aristocracy. "Ca Ira" it will spread. The spirit of revolution will extend the faster because the people of Europe have for more than thirty months endured all the sufferings to which nations can be held. The people have poured out their treasure, their blood and their lives in a quarrel foisted upon them by kaisers and emperors and Tsars. Nothing more evil can befall them fighting against autocracy than they have been and now are suffering in its defence.

The speculative mind lights first on Greece. There for nearly two years a pro-German King, wedded to the sister of the Kaiser, has held back the nation from its desired alliance with the Entente. Revolution indeed is already in progress. Venizelos, idol of the populace, long time Premier, is in the field with armed forces hostile to the King. Constantine still controls the army. But the Allies, by diplomacy backed with force on the spot, control both King and Premier. No revolution will come in Greece until the diplomacy of Great Britain and France decrees it. They have tolerated long a condition apparently hostile to their interests. The expedition for the relief of Serbia was tied to Salonica for fear lest Constantine might start a fire in its rear. With power enough to crush him they have left him seemingly free though shorn of most of his royal prerogatives. Their motives are not to be disentangled from the mesh of diplomacy which conceals them. Certain it is, however, that for the present neither could revolution succeed nor the throne be firmly re-established without at least the countenance of the Allies, who control Greece.

Bordering on Russia is Austria-Hungary. Today it is a German dependency in all but name. Its troops are commanded by German officers. Its revenues are mortgaged to the German treasury. Its foreign relations are dominated by the imperious German will. It is in the war because German ambition so commanded. It would be out of the war in inglorious defeat save for the aid of the German arms. Notoriously Berlin, when victory seemed certain, planned to make of Austria-Hungary a mere province in the Pan-German state of Mittel Europe—perhaps with the Hapsburg dynasty ousted and one of the Kaiser's sons installed as the monarch.

Political dissension within the Dual Empire was bitter before the war. The combination of Teutons and Magyars by which the throne has been supported has been founded on force and fraud. Resentment due to this fact has been intensified by the high hand taken by the Germans during the war. The old Emperor, Francis Joseph, whose personality and length of days constituted a unifying force, is dead. Glory has not accrued to the Austrian arms to intensify the national spirit. The most cruel vicissitudes of the war have fallen upon the very sections of the country in which antagonism to the Dual Empire has always been most virulent. Galicia, Transylvania, Poland have been held in line somewhat by their fear of

Russia. But that fear was of autocratic Russia, the Russia of the pogroms and the wholesale expulsion of the Jews. Democratised Russia is a different proposition. There are hundreds of thousands of citizens of Austria-Hungary to whom the statement of principles put forth by the Russian provisional Government will appeal as though it had been written by their own statesmen for their own government.

The world is most likely to see, as the next step toward the abolition of autocracy, the flag of the revolution raised in Austria-Hungary.

### Honor Philippines Patriot

The City of Manila has agreed to donate 2,000 pesos and the amount of 1,039 pesos has been collected by popular subscription to erect a monument to Dr. Antonio Maria Regidor Jurado, one of the renowned Filipino patriots. Antonio Jurado was notable as a lawyer, newspaper writer, statesman and diplomat.

### Passing Of The Pen

Why Not Universal Typewriter At Low Cost?

By Twells Brix in Daily Mail

The exigencies of the shipping problem have put an embargo on the importation of that little godsend to toiling humanity, the typewriter.

British inventors and manufacturers should be spurred by this opportunity to place upon the market the universal typewriter: the machine that will cost only a few pounds, that will be in every school classroom, in every private home, as a matter of course. Then only will come that golden day when humanity is released from the slavery of the archaic, laborious, untidy, slow, and thought-clogging pen.

One of the reforms of the hard-working, efficiency craving lean years in front of us will have to be the abolition of the pen. No one, accustomed to using a typewriter ever uses a pen again willingly. People who use a typewriter harden their hearts to write with it even their most private letters. Their relatives and friends contend that the typewriter kills personality and individuality. They cease to grumble when they discover that typewritten letters are twice as long and "newsy" and always legible. I know a man who proposed in a typewritten letter and was accepted in another typewritten letter. This marriage is not less happy than other men's.

There are schools for typewriting, but one wonders what they have to teach. There is little to learn. Four years ago I sat down to my own beloved machine as an absolute novice. It was alarming for half an hour. The first complete sentence I wrote ran as follows:

"ffGaar% L\*P&Zglarg ot J@zodip= and yncwperps tum."

But I had so far mastered the typewriter that before the day was out I had typed a column for this page of The Daily Mail. In two days I could write faster than with the pen; in two weeks my typewriter had earned its cost in work that I would never have done except by its inspiration and ease.

The sight of the keyboard of typewriter inspires a writer just as the sight of the keyboard of a piano inspires a musician. It is a ludicrous superstition that typewriting cramps literary imagination or facility; just as ludicrous as the other superstition that typewritten letters contain no individuality of the writer. A logical extension of that letter absurd argument would be that the printing press destroys individuality and quality even more. But I have never heard anyone say that Keat's "Ode to the Nightingale" or Hamlet's soliloquy are literary dead mutton because they cannot be read in the author's hand.

The pen, the horrible, sticky, toilsome pen, kills inspiration and banishes work. Think of a workman's tool that is so awkward that the more constant use of it incurs a muscular-nervous disease! How many great works may not have been lost to the world by "writers' cramp"? What further glorious plays might not Shakespeare have written had he possessed a typewriter? I have always believed, too, that the ignorance of his age of typewritten documents was the undoing of King John, he never would have signed Magna Charta had he been able to read what was in it.

## Tells Of Shell-Torn Bapaume As Victorious British Saw It

Philip Gibbs Describes Desolation in Cities Wreathed From the Germans—A Lonely Cat the Only Inhabitant

The British correspondent whose despatches were the best written on the battle of the Somme has written just as eloquently and vividly of the days in which the British began to reap the fruits of their sacrifice of last summer. Philip Gibbs was one of the first civilians into Bapaume and Peronne, and his word pictures of those desolate cities are unexcelled. The despatch dealing with Bapaume appeared in the Daily Chronicle of March 17; the description of Peronne in the same journal two days later.

By Philip Gibbs

Today, early in the morning, British troops entered Bapaume. The Germans are in retreat across the plains below Bapaume Ridge. I had the honor of going into Bapaume myself this morning and the luck to come out again, and am now sitting down to tell the history of this day.

I feel something of the old thrill that came to all of us when the Germans fell back from the Marne and retreated to the Aisne. Bapaume is in British hands after a short, sharp fight with the last rearguard post. I do not know how much this will mean to the people at home. To us out here it means enormous things, above all the completion or result of a great series of battles in which many of the best gave their lives so that British troops could attain the ridge across which they went today and hold the town which is the gateway to the plains beyond.

I walked through the highway of the great battle up from Pozieres, past Courcellette, with Martinpuich to the right, past the ruins of Destremont Farm and into the ruins of Le Sars. Thence the road struck straight toward Bapaume with the gray pyramid of the Butte de Warlencourt on one field and the frightful turmoil of Warlencourt Village on the other. Soldiers were going the same way. Some of them were sprigs of shamrock in their buttonholes and I remembered it was St. Patrick's Day. Some of them were gunners and some were pioneers and some were generals and high officers and they had the look of victory upon them and were talking cheerily about the great news of the day.

The Approach to Bapaume

It was in the neighborhood of that haunted looking place called La Coupe Guerle that the road to Bapaume became the scene of very recent warfare. Dead horses lay about, newly dug shell craters, made last night, pockmarked the ground ten feet deep. An airplane had crashed to earth in the shell blasted fields. It was a British machine. A car came along and I saw the young pilot lying back wounded, with another smoking cigarette. A little further on I saw a fallen airplane. Pools of red mud were on each side of the road and in the middle of it.

Everywhere in the neighboring ground hidden batteries were firing ceaselessly, the long sixty pounders making sharp reports that stunned one's ears and the field guns firing rapidly with metallic painful knocks at one's eardrums. Up in the blue sky there was other gunning. Flocks of British airplanes were up and singing with loud, deep humming music as of monstrous bees. The British "Archies" were strafing a German plane which had ventured over British country. High up in the blue was the rattle of machine-gun fire.

But the soldiers went up toward Bapaume and down from it regardless of the scene and among them came a stretcher, shoulder high, and on the stretcher a wounded comrade borne like a hero slowly and with unconscious dignity by the steel hatted men. The German had ruined the road in several places with enormous craters to stop British progress. They were twenty yards across and very deep, fearful pitfalls in the dark.

Bapaume Badly Damaged

Behind me on the left was Loupart Wood and Grevillers beside it, smashed to death, and then presently and quite suddenly I came into sight of Bapaume. It was only a few hundred yards away and I could see every detail of its streets and houses. Bapaume was still standing, but broken and burned. Unlike the villages of the Somme battlefield, its houses had not disappeared off the face of the earth; many of them were still two stories high, old brown brick houses with gray slated roofs, but the walls were pierced with shell holes and the roofs were gaping. In the middle of Bapaume stood the remnant of the clock tower of brown brick like the houses; the top had been blown off and it was only two-thirds of its former height and without the clock which used to tell us the time miles away when we gazed through a telescope from distant observation posts.

On the right of the old tower the town was burning, not in flames

when I entered, but with volumes of white smoke issuing slowly from a row of red villas already gutted by fires lighted before the Germans left. There were other fires to the westward. Blüchourt was under a pall of dense black smoke, Biefvillers was afire. There was heavy fighting up by Bucquoy, and shells were making hell over there.

A Colonel came riding out of Bapaume. He was carrying a big German beer jug, and showed me his trophy, leaning down over his saddle to let me read the words: "Zum feidgrauen hilfe."

"Is it pretty easy to get into Bapaume?" I asked.

"Barring the heavy stuff," he said. "They're putting over shells at the rate of two or three a minute."

They were, and it was not pleasant, this walk into Bapaume, although very interesting. It was when I came to an old farmhouse that I knew the full menace of this. The Germans were firing a great number of shells into Bapaume. They came toward us with that rushing, howling noise which gives one great fear of instant death and burst with crashes among the neighboring houses. They were high explosives, but shrapnel was bursting high with thunderclaps which left behind greenish clouds and scattered bullets.

The Defences of Bapaume

Down I went through the outer defenses of Bapaume, walking with a General who was on his way to the town and who pointed out the strength of the place. Lord! It was still horribly strong, and would have cost the British many lives to take it by assault. Three belts of wire, very thick, stood solid and strong in a wide curve all round the town. The Germans had dug trenches quite recently, so that each was fresh and brown, and dug them well and perfectly. Only here and there had they been broken by the British shellfire, although some of the dugouts had been blown up.

Just outside Bapaume on the south-east side is the old citadel, built centuries ago, and now overgrown with fir trees which would have given great protection to the German machine gunners. I went afterward in to snipers' posts and stood at the entrance of tunnels and bombproof shelters. There was a great litter everywhere, for the German soldiers had left behind large numbers of long-handled bombs and thousands of cartridges and many tools and implements.

Before getting into Bapaume I crossed the railway line from Arras through Biefvillers. They had torn up the rails there, but there were still the track and signal boxes and signs in German. As I entered Bapaume I noticed first, if my memory serves, the Hotel de Commerce with "garage" painted on the shell-broken wall and immediately facing me an old wooden house with a shoot for flour. Many of the houses had collapsed as though built of cards with all their roofs level with the ground. Others were cut in half, showing all their rooms with landings, and others were gutted in ways familiar to the English people after Zeppelin raids. Higher up on the right, as I have said, rows of red brick villas were burned out and smoke was rising in steady volumes from this quarter of town. The church, a white stone building, was also smoldering.

A Kitten Only Living There

There are no Germans in the town unless men are still hiding there. The only living inhabitant was a little kitten, which ran across the square and was captured by British patrols who now have it as a pet. There were other men living early in the morning, but they are now dead. It was a company of German machine gunners who held out as the last rearguard. They fired heavily at the British, but were quickly overpowered. The first message that came back from the entering troops was laconic:

"While entering Bapaume we came across a party, the whole of which was accounted for. The mopping up of Bapaume is now complete."

I did not stay very long in the town. It was not a healthy resort. High explosives were crumpling every part of the town and buildings were falling. When I came out with a General and his officers some shells came yelling at us and burst very close, flinging up the ground only a few yards away.

The right of us as we struck across country eastward to see the promised land. On the way to the ridge I turned and started back, at Bapaume in the glow of the sunset, British at last. It was good to see, although broken and dead. Fires were still burning in other villages and it was such a scene of war as I saw first when Diximide was a flaming torch and Pervyse was alight in the beginning of the world conflict.

The Desolation of Peronne

Refusing to give battle the Germans retired still further over the open country east of Bapaume and British cavalry patrols are in touch with their mounted rearguard on a line west of Cambrai and St. Quentin. The exact location is vague as the movement continues and the British cavalry is in small units, moving cautiously between a large number of burning villages which are everywhere slight.

Small parties of Germans were encountered last night in the open Ypres and Bertincourt. Some snipers in Bunsen fire upon a cavalry patrol, and were scattered by an airplane, which swooped low, sweeping them with machine-gun bullets.

South of the Somme British cavalry got in touch with German cavalry at Rouy and with German cyclists at Potté. All bridges have been destroyed to cover the German retreat, as at Rouy and Breuil, and all wells have been filled with filth and rubbish, besides those more damnable poisoned.

It is the most extraordinarily experience in life to follow up through this abandoned country from which the Germans have fled, as I have found today in tramping through the district of Peronne and into that deserted and destroyed town. A few weeks ago I described the journey to the new lines we had taken over from the French south of the Somme. Then it was under the full blast of shellfire, and not a day passed without the Germans flinging high explosives into the ruined villages of Hennecourt Estrees, Flaucourt, and Blaches.

From Mont St. Quentin, on the flank of Peronne, we had observation of all the British ground so that it was horrible to see that hill staring down on one, and in daylight in the open country one moved always under the menace of death. Today that menace had gone, the evil spell had lifted, and we moved freely in sight of Mont St. Quentin, unafraid and with a strange sense of safety. The Germans had gone from there yesterday morning. At the same time they had crept away from the trenches at Blaches and across their wooded bridges to Peronne and out of this town to the open country, hurrying through the night to escape from British pursuit.

I went down into the Blaches' wild chaos of trenches and dugouts and ruin and passed through the front line held by British troops until about 6.30 o'clock yesterday morning, and went with difficulty through the German barbed wire, still uncut so that we tangled and caught in it. Then I passed into the old German lines and went across the wooden causeway built by them over the marshes down to the bank of the Somme. On the other side of the river loop I saw for the first time Peronne, taken by the Germans in the Autumn of 1914 and fought for furiously by the French, who regained it for a while and lost it again. It was dead quiet over there. No shell burst over it, but a little smoke rolled above its houses. From that distance, the broad river's width, it did not look much destroyed. It was only afterward that I saw how much.

Several wooden bridges spanned the Somme and I tried two of these to get across, but there were great gaps which I could not jump. Before leaving, the Germans had broken them and tried to hide the damage from the view of the British airmen by putting up straw screens. All the trees in the marshes had been slashed by the British shellfire. Empty barriers floated in the water with broken boats and one old barge called Notre Dame d'Amiens blown in half. Snipers' posts had been built outflanking the British lines, and German ammunition and bombs and coiled wire end a great litter of timber lay about.

I managed at last to get into Peronne by a wide curve through the Faubourg de Paris, over piled stones of a broken bridge, with planks across the gaps put there by British soldiers so that the Germans could be followed in pursuit. They had been careful to check the British as long as possible, although it was not very long, for an hour after their going men of a Midland battalion and some Londoners marched into the Grande Place.

In the Faubourg de Paris all trees had been cut down. They had crushed across the street, making a great barricade before going. Also firebrands had been at work setting alight all houses not already smashed by shellfire. Although many houses are still standing enough to see that there are houses, there is hardly one that escaped the wrath of war. It is pitiful to see here and

there old signs showing the life of the town in peace, such as "Librairie Nouvelle," "Teinturerie l'arisienne," belonging to Mme. Poltevineau.

The notary's house was full of legal books and papers scattered on the charred floor. Beneath the coping room was shop for articles de chasse kept by one M. Bourdin.

At the entrance to the town is a notice, "Durchgang bel tag streng verler fur 90 mann."

At the entrance to the dugout below the Town Hall is a notice, "Verwundete und kranke," and staring us in the face as we entered the Grande Place was a big board hung up on a house with the legend, "Nicht argern nur woundern." (Do not be annoyed, only be astonished). That was the greeting of the departed Germans to the incoming British and seemed to me clumsy irony.

The only inhabitants of the Grande Place were a big black cat, looking sick and sorry for itself, and one dummy figure dressed as a French Zouave, sprawling below the pedestal of the statue to Catherine de Polx, heroine of the siege of 1870, the statue being taken away like that of Faidherbe in the square of Bapaume.

On top of the pedestal had been

laid a dummy figure in French uniform, but the British soldiers had removed it. I went into many houses all littered with muck, with here and there some scraps of broken furniture, and in one a picture of Christ crowned with thorns. Peronne was a dead town, like Ypres, like Bapaume, like all those villages in the wake of the German retreat. Over its old fortifications built by Vauban and over its marshes wild duck are flying.

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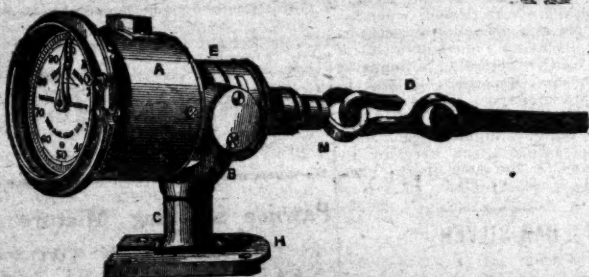
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## Simple Devices for Household Economy

Ever more and more colleges and universities are endeavoring to work out for the homemaker systems which will enable her to be more business-like in the management of her home. Among rather interesting experiments along this line are some hints from the University of Wisconsin, in its home economics course, of the university extension division.

There are numerous elaborate systems known as the budget plan, but those outlined by the course seem rather less complicated than others.

There is the envelope cash system, for people who live simply and pay cash for everything. When the monthly salary comes in, enough is put into the bank to cover the fixed expenses, and then cash to cover current expenses is placed in separate weekly envelopes. The weekly envelope can be further divided into other envelopes, with the headings, 'Meat', 'Cafare', etc. The cash envelopes can be carried to market and purchases paid from them, if it is desired. Items of expenditure can be jotted down on the back of the envelopes, and, at the end of the month, these can be sorted and registered in a yearly account book.

Rather than have no system at all, a check book method is desirable. It is almost automatic. After starting a checkbook account at the bank, pay

all bills by check, filling in the corresponding stubs. A check becomes all the receipt necessary in paying bills. These returned checks with the receipted bills, filed in an ordinary twenty-five cent bill file, give a safeguard against paying the same bill twice. A summary from the stubs can be registered in the yearly expense book to aid in making out the following year's budget. This is not a good system for the 'penny-wise people,' but an excellent one for the 'pound-foolish' ones. The poorest system, kept accurately from year to year, is better than the most perfect system kept only intermittently.

There is still the simple account-book system. A small ruled account book can be bought with such headings as 'Groceries', 'Fuel', 'Amusements', etc. Register all items, and at the end of every week or month, total the column, subtract from initial amount, and ascertain the amount on hand. Save all sale slips and receipted bills. Such an account will tell you just how you have spent every penny. It will compare two items for you at a glance, and you can see if it is a meat or grocery item that is pulling up your bills. It will compare all the items of this month with the same items last month, so that you can instantly find out the cause of any increase. It will show the small leaks in your business.

For a housekeeper with a large family of varied interests, or for a house-mother who loves to save clip-pings, pamphlets, plans and memoranda of a very miscellaneous nature, a vertical filing system offers many advantages. It may consist of merely one drawer, perhaps 10 inches high by 12, or it may be deeper or larger.

The cabinet is divided into sections by means of large cards bearing the general headings required, such as, 'Family Clothing', 'Music', 'Family Books', 'Children's Occupations',

'Bills', 'School Helps', etc. Between these cards of division are kept series of folders of stiff manila paper. One edge of the open folder projects one-fourth of an inch above the other, thus leaving room for the subheading. In these folders are placed clip-pings, lists, pictures—anything, in fact, that is not bulky. In other words, this cabinet does not direct to data, as a small card cabinet would, but it holds the documents themselves—a much simpler method.

In looking for a paper, glance at the general card heading, then select the proper folder, which may be lifted out and the contents scanned for the desired memoranda, or list or whatever it may be. 'One housekeeper' has worked out an elaborate system, using large manila envelopes. She heads one series 'Meats', 'Groceries', 'Repairs', 'Heat and Light', etc., under the general topic of 'Household Accounts'. The topic 'Library' has lists, brief summaries of books read, lists of books desired, books to buy as gifts, books lent, etc., 'Family Sizes' (shoes, gloves, etc.) is another important topic, although one which changes rapidly when the children are growing. The envelope labeled 'House Hints' is always filled to overflowing with clippings from current magazines, and 'The Garden' envelope contains clippings, addresses, and even packets of seeds. Memoranda are jotted down in regular order across the face of the envelope. The system is not so businesslike as the vertical file, but it requires no wooden drawer, as a series of cardboard filing boxes hold the envelopes nicely.

Still another device is offered from the experience of another housewife, which is also helpful, for it hits the needs of a variety of conditions. 'Another woman has derived a great amount of pleasure and profit from her large series of scrap-books. They are all of the 'Mark Twain' gummied scrap-book style, as this is so time-saving. One book holds the summaries of household finances for the past 20 years. Another preserves the children's kodak pictures, locks of baby's hair, etc. Another, a few choice letters, congratulatory notes, theater programs, the children's sayings, descriptions of journeys, etc. The book is a sort of diary with original documents. Other books preserve games and puzzles.'

Still another system of filing, and

one that may appeal strongly to many women, because it is so easily made and taken care of, and takes up space on doors not so often utilised, is one used by a practical western housewife. On her pantry door she has tacked up a set of bags; two pieces of strong paper are divided into compartments by strips of cotton cloth, tacked to form the sized pockets desired. Into these she puts her bills, clippings, and any article she may wish quickly to consult in her kitchen. On the door of her living-room closet,

she has a set of pockets made by stitching together any strong cloth, cretonne denim, or khaki, at the edges, and double stitching the pockets. She then cuts a slip for an opening, and binds it with tape. Into this, she puts any clippings or notes she wishes to use in that part of the house. On her bed-room doors, she has similar bags, into which she puts her bed linen, under-water, and towels. These devices are especially convenient for those living in small apartments or single rooms, where every inch of space counts.

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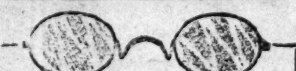


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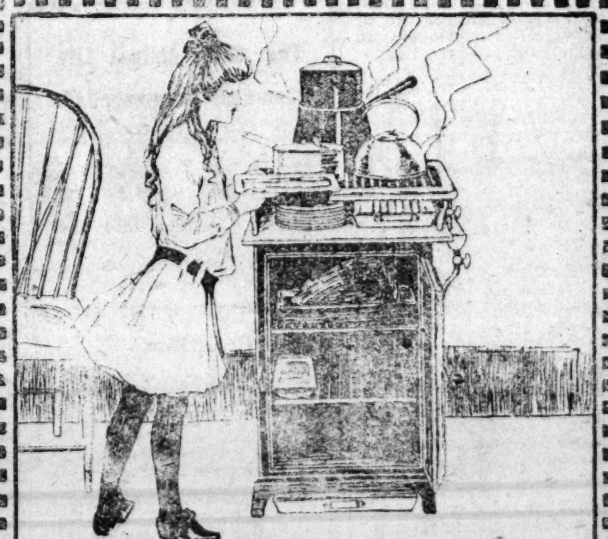
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Canton	Tls. 375 B.
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	\$910.
Yangtze	\$220.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 330 B.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 123.
"Shell"	107 s.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 16 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	27 1/2.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub.	\$2 1/2 B.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$123 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 72 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 82 S.
<b>Land and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 84 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 82 S.
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$8 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w.wo	Tls. 150 B.
E-w.wo Pref.	Tls. 105.
International	Tls. 82 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68.
Lau-kung-mow	Tls. 80.
Oriental	Tls. 44.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 101.
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tle	Tls. 23.
China Sugar	\$112 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.10 B.
Langkate	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holtz	\$17 c.d. B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$97 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$35.
Watson	\$6 1/2.
Weeks	\$18.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2 S.
Amherst	Tls. 1.05 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 1/2 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Bukit Toh Alam	Tls. 4 1/2.
But	Tls. 1 1/2.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 S.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.95 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.10 B.
Domineer	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 7.90.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 1/2 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 13 1/2.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalian Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permat	Tls. 3 1/2.
Repah	Tls. 1.20.
Samagaga	Tls. 1 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Senawang	Tls. 13 1/2 x.d.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Amb.	\$3.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 74 1/2 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 1/2 x.d. B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 84 1/2 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

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water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 25, 1917.

## Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

G. \$1.00 @ 85 = Tls. 1.17 @

72.3 = Mex. \$1.62

Mex. Dollars. Market rate. 72.0375

S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch. —

Bar Silver —

Copper Cash — 1789

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 2/6 = Tls. 5.71

Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$ 7.90

Peking Bar — 295.5

Native Interest — .07

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver — 37 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount — 5%

Market rate of discount: —

3 m-s. — %

4 m-s. — %

6 m-s. — %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2

Consols — £ —

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3-6 1/2

London Demand 3-6 1/2

India (nominal) T.T. 25 1/2

Paris Demand 47 1/2

Paris Demand 47 1/2

New York Demand 83 1/2

Hongkong Demand 63 1/2

Japan T.T. 61

Batavia T.T. 202 1/2

## Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2

London 4 m-s. Dcs. 3-7 1/2

London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-8 1/2

London 6 m-s. Dcs. 3-8 1/2

Paris 4 m-s. 49 1/2

New York 4 m-s. 86 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

Hk. Tls. 5.13 @ 3/5 1/2

1 @ 48 1/2 = Brancos 5.36

1 No quotation Marks 4.38

1 @ 82 1/2 = Gold 1.00

1 @ 62 = Yen 1.80

1 @ 15 1/2 = Rupees 2.30

1 @ 2.33 = Roubles 3.21

1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

Nominal.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

aid-up Capital \$220,899

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J. A. WATTIE &amp; Co., Ltd.

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currency except those of

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Of Any Description

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## Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as

follows in their weekly cotton market

report:

Chinese Cotton.—Throughout this

week the cotton market displayed a

firm tendency and while prices remain

practically unchanged a fair business

is reported mostly for near deliveries.

The feature of the week has been

the large enquiry for Indian Cotton,

of which some 10,000 bales of the

lower grades have been booked for

shipment in April-July. Owing to

scarcity of freights and the difficulty

in buying rupees business in India

was more or less restricted but with

a free offering from the Banks a

better attention will no doubt be de-

voted to the Indian grades by local

buyers.

The situation on the whole cannot

be said to have made any change and

the market will therefore be governed

more or less by arrivals from the

interior, which has so far showed very

little improvement, in spite of the

tempting high prices ruling. And

if the farmer can resist the

temptation of marketing his cotton at

the present level of prices, there

seems to be some truth in the state-

ment that the cotton in the interior

is getting near exhaustion. Tone of

the market. Firm.

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F.

Brown — 25.50

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal — 10.15

Price of Mid-Americans — 12.34

Price of Mid-Americans last

reported — 12.34

New York Market. Firm.

Price of Mid-American, July 19.23

Price of Mid-American, Oct. 18.20

Tone of market. Firm.

Indian Market.

April-May shipment

Broach — Rs. 74

Hinganghat — 73 1/2

Yestmal — 71

P. Benat — 60 1/2

Market. Firm.

## Exchange Market Report

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write

as follows in their weekly exchange

market report:

Exchange.—The London price of

silver after slight fluctuations, at

37 1/2 d. is 1/2 d. higher than last week.

The Bombay silver market has ruled

strong throughout the week. Our

local market has ruled steady and at

3/6 1/2 for T/T on London is 1/2

higher than last week. The local

stock of silver and bar silver at Tls.

25,700,000 is about Tls. 400,000 up.

The stock of Mexican Dollars at Tls.

20,270,000 shows a rise of about

\$400,000.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuters Service

London, April 20.—Today's rates,

prices and deliveries were: —

Consols 2 1/2 % for a/c. — 55 1/2

T.T. on London at New York \$4.76 1/2

Bar Silver (Spot) — 37 1/2 d.

Bank of England Rate of Dis-

count — 5%

Market rate of Discount — 4 1/2 %

Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. — 25.50d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde — 12.50d.

Cotton; Bengal — 12.50d.

Cotton; Mid-American Spot — 12.50d.

Plantation Rubber April

(Paid) — 3s. 0 1/2 d.

Indian Tea — 16 1/2 d.

Ceylon Tea — 16 1/2 d.

## Stock Exchange

Transactions

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, April 25, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 90.00

Shanghai Lands Tls. 82.00

Almae Tls. 11.75

Batu Anam Tls. 1.25

Java Consolidated Tls. 20.50

Senawang Tls. 13.75

Tansh Merah Tls. 1.15

## Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

## BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, April 25, 1917.

Official

Padangs Tls. 14.50 cash

New Eng. Tls. 12.00 cash

Senawang Tls. 13.75 cash

## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-

formation has been received by

the general agent from the

Sumatra director and manager of

the Maatschappij tot Mijn-

bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in

Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for

April 24 was 82 tons."

## Semambu Estates Pay 10 Per Cent

The declaration of a final dividend

of five candarens, at the annual

meeting of shareholders in the Sem-

ambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., yester-

day, makes the return for the year

ten per cent. The meeting was held

at the offices of Messrs. B. N. Tru-

man and Co. Mr. G. Grayrigge

presided, there also being present

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, R. N. Tru-

man and Dr. E. L. Marsh (directors),

Mr. H. Seth (secretary) and other

shareholders, representing altogether

73,960 shares.

The chairman said: As you will

have seen from the report, the year

under review shows that the planted

area of the estates has been extended

by 255 acres and that a further 183

acres were in the course of being

planted, so that the planted area

this year should be 1,027 acres. These

new extension figures are subject to

survey.

Of the reserve land, about 310

acres are suitable for Hevea and

these will be opened as soon as

labor, weather and other conditions

permit. In 1917, it is not expected

to plant more than 60 acres.

The rubber harvest yielded 150,473

being slightly in excess of the

estimate. This output may be con-

sidered satisfactory, as a modified

system of tapping was introduced,

viz., one cut on the quarter, instead







## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 3	3.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 18	..	New York via Panama	Tatsuno maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 26	1.30	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kanama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbiki	Rus.	R. V. F.
28	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 1	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
5	7.00	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kanama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 8	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamauchi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 8	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 8	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 2	5.00	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	8.00	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	..	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 26	A. M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	D. L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
29	D. L.	Swatow	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
30	2.00	Hongkong & Canton	Kwelin	Br.	B. & S.
1	A. M.	Amoy & Swatow	Tai-shun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
4	..	Hongkong	Tsunai	Br.	B. & S.
5	D. L.	Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
6	D. L.	Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	D. L.	Hongkong	Yanama maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
8	D. L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenau	Br.	B. & S.
9	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sechuen	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 26	2.40	Haitchow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
27	10.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Huntley	Br.	B. & S.
28	4.00	Newchwang	Sunkiang	Br.	B. & S.
29	D. L.	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	Rus.	R. V. F.
30	3.00	Vladivostok	Tachi maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	2.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	noon	Tientsin	Ono maru	Jap.	B. & S.
3	10.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap.	S. M. R.
4	1.00	Dairen	Sechuen maru	Jap.	B. & S.
5	1.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 26	M. N.	Hankow etc.	Taise maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
27	M. N.	do	Luenho	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
28	M. N.	do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	M. N.	do	Swatow	Br.	B. & S.
30	M. N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
1	M. N.	do	Nankin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
2	M. N.	do	Kiangsu	Jap.	N. K. K.
3	M. N.	do	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	M. N.	do	Kuiwo	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
5	M. N.	do	Kiangsu	Jap.	N. K. K.
6	M. N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
7	M. N.	do	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	M. N.	do	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
9	M. N.	do	Leichang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

\* A. M. M. N.—Midnight. D. L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
.. 25	Vladivostok	Simbiki	1170	Rus.	R. V. F.	7p
.. 25	Japan	Hakui maru	1454	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
.. 25	Swatow	Tai-shun	1612	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
.. 25	Hongkong	Kwelin	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
.. 25	..	Voland	1298	Nor.	K. M. A.	KMAW
.. 25	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
.. 25	Japan	Yokohama maru	630	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
.. 25	Hongkong	Leichang maru	87	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 25	For K. W. etc.	Kiangsu	1454	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 25	Go to Newchwang	Ningpo	1920	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 25	For K. W. etc.	Yokohama	1802	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	For K. W. etc.	Yokohama	1802	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	For K. W. etc.	Yokohama	1802	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	For K. W. etc.	Yokohama	1802	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	For K. W. etc.	Yokohama	1802	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	For K. W. etc.	Yokohama	1802	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	For K. W. etc.	Yokohama	1802	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	For K. W. etc.	Yokohama	1802	Br.	B. & S.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 14	Japan	Leichang	1769	Ger.	Carlisle	US
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.
.. 14	..	..	1242	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B. V. I.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Taise Maru, Capt. S. Honjo, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, April 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's str. Luenho, 2,868 tons, Capt. Jackson, will leave on Thursday, April 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangsu, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's str. Suifu, 2,671 tons, Captain Styles, will leave on Friday, April 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

RIVER PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's str. Luenyi, Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, April 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

RIVER PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's str. Ngankin, Captain, Newcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 26 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI AND SWATOW.—The str. Tai-shun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 27th Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's str. Yingchow, Captain Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, April 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Panama, Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo Wharf on Monday, Apr. 30 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

## For Northern Ports

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO AND TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's str. Shantung, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 26, at 10.00 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO AND TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's str. Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. Ota, will leave on Thursday, May 3. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. Ota, will leave on Thursday, May 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Singkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEI-HAI-WEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are fitted with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, FOOCHOW ROAD.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents: 21-23 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers  
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"  
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO  
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

## Sailings to Manila and Hongkong

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

## The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAHE ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Special representatives. 1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"PANAMA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto May 15, 16

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi May 27, 28

(For Hongkong)

"PANAMA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto Apr. 29, 30

## CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito May 7, 9

"MARU" (1,000 tons) Capt. May 11, 12

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,659 tons) Capt. T. Kamishiro May 6, 8

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:

H. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. Nos. 4047, 4234.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Carriage Packaged for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1888 83, Szechuen Road.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED  
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

## SHORTEST ROUTE TO

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MONTREAL and NEW YORK

## EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific  
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

## EMPRESS OF JAPAN

11,750 Tons

## MONTEAGLE

12,720 Tons

## REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

G. M. JACKSON L. E. N. RYAN,

General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

## T. K. K.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical

Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000 Tons.	May 3	1917
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 14	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"







# Business and Official Notices

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



**Sun Ling & Co.**  
Manufacturers and exporters of  
RATTAN AND WICKERWORK  
of all descriptions.  
Special designs made up at short  
notice.  
Design Books kept at the only  
address below.

SUN LING & CO.  
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### FOR RENT

Storage Space in Our Godown  
Between Nanking Road  
and  
Kiukiang Road

CONCRETE BUILDING  
Fire Proof.  
Rain Proof.  
Burglar Proof.

APPLY  
**China Storage Co.**

Care of  
**Wells Fargo & Co.**

8 Kiukiang Road 13588

**Russian 5% Internal Liberty  
Loan, 1917.**

Subscription to the LIBERTY  
LOAN is opened in Russia up  
to the 13/26th of June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The Loan is free of income  
tax and other taxations.

The Loan is issued for 55  
years, and will be redeemable  
at par by yearly drawings  
beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed  
at par after the 16/29 of March,  
1927.

Coupons are payable in Russia  
half-yearly, on the 16/29 of  
March and 16/29 of September.

Interest on the loan runs  
from the 16/29 of March, 1917;  
interest from that date will be  
added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, and  
its Branches in China, Japan  
and India, are ready to accept  
applications for the above-  
named Loan.

Special favourable rates will  
be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to  
Petrograd free of telegraphic  
charges and commission. The  
Bank is ready to give every  
facility to subscribers in the  
shape of advances against  
the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKI,  
Manager. 13616

### Dr. S. Nakanishi

Veterinary Surgeon

Y-A 4 Barchet Road,

wishes to inform patrons that  
his telephone number has been  
changed to North 611 from  
April 1, 1917. 13232

Just think of the most  
beautiful, the most econ-  
omical, and the most  
highly appreciated pre-  
sent, and you will at  
once think of

**The Marco Polo Scarf.**

Price Prepaid: \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

**WIDLER & COMPANY**  
Chungking, West China

### BILL SMITH

THE ONLY  
REASON  
"ELEPHANT  
HEAD"

PILSENER  
BEER

IS SOLD  
EVERYWHERE

IS THAT IT IS  
THE BEST

Ask Bill

**Garner, Quelch & Co.**

Wine Merchants

**North China Insurance Co., Ltd.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A N Interim Dividend for the  
year 1916, at the rate of  
Fifteen per cent upon the Paid-up  
Capital, has been declared.

Warrants for 1/5 per share,  
payable at the Hongkong & Shang-  
hai Banking Corporation at Ex:  
3/6% per Tael will be issued on  
5th May.

The Transfer Books will be closed  
from 28th April to 5th May, both  
days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
H. G. SIMMS,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 25th April, 1917. 13607

**Shanghai Gas Company, Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-  
ING of the Shareholders will be  
held at the Office of Messrs.  
SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6  
Peking Road, Shanghai, TODAY,  
the 26th April, 1917, at 4 o'clock  
p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 18th  
April to the 26th April, 1917, both  
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GEO. R. WINGROVE,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th April, 1917. 13688

### NOTICE

The UNDERSIGNED has this  
day sold to the NEW COM-  
PANY of Van Lee Yuen (萬利源)  
all its stocks, furnitures,  
outstanding accounts and  
undelivered goods contracted  
with foreign firms of the OLD  
COMPANY of Van Lee Yuen  
(萬利源). The shareholders  
of the Old Company, after this  
date, have no claims on any  
undelivered goods, nor responsi-  
bility for any account and  
transaction of the New Com-  
pany.

Zau Hung Li (邵洪運)  
Representative of the Old Company,

Van Lee Yuen (萬利源)

No. B116 Szechuen Road.

April 22nd, 1917. 13585

### NOTICE

The UNDERSIGNED has this  
day purchased from the OLD  
COMPANY Van Lee Yuen (萬利源)  
all its stocks, furnitures,  
outstanding accounts and  
undelivered goods contracted  
with foreign firms. The NEW  
COMPANY (萬利源) is to  
clear undelivered goods con-  
tracted, before this date, by  
the Old Company and is not  
responsible for any financial  
obligation of the Old Company.

Cheng Teh Ling (程德麟)

Representative of the New Company,

Van Lee Yuen (萬利源)

B116 Szechuen Road.

April 22nd, 1917. 13585

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE  
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

**KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.**

IMPORTERS OF

**AMERICAN PRODUCTS**

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

### TYPEWRITERS

Underwoods  
Remingtons  
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From

\$90 to \$150

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.**

TEL. 4778 4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI. TEL. 4778

### Spring and Summer Suits

New American Material and Styles, latest Patterns, in  
Small Checks and Stripes.

**THOM SHING**

G. 19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway

### The Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of  
the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., will be held at the Office  
of the General Managers, 4 The Bund, on Tuesday, the 1st day of  
May, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE is also given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of  
the Oriental Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., will be held immediately after  
the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting for the purpose of con-  
sidering and, if thought fit, passing as extraordinary resolutions the  
following, viz:—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accord-  
ingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Edward  
Anderson Mackay, C.A., of 3B Peking Road, Shanghai, be and he is  
hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

(2) That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to  
consent to the registration of a new Company to be named The Oriental  
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, with a Memorandum  
and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the  
privy and approval of the Directors of this Company.

(3) That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and ex-  
pressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the  
one part, and The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company,  
Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and  
that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to  
Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance (Hongkong), 1911, to enter  
into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in  
the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with  
such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority,  
they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a  
second extraordinary general meeting, which will be held on Wednes-  
day, the 16th day of May, 1917, at the same time and place.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th  
April to 1st May, 1917, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's offices not less  
than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

H. E. ARNHOLD,

General Managers.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1917. 13593

### HAVE YOU SEEN HER?

"Aileen Flaven's sure a Queen and the best that's yet been  
seen. She can sing and she can dance, captivate you with a  
glance. She's a hit, as you will see, at the popular Astor  
House Toss."



**MISS FLAVEN**

IN

Follies Fox Trot

AT

**ASTOR HOUSE**

LOUNGE

Tea Dansant this  
Afternoon, 5 to 7 p.m.

**Royal Asiatic Society**  
NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A MEETING of the Society will  
be held in the Lecture Hall, 5  
Museum Road, TODAY, April  
26th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Paper  
will be read by

GEORGE LANNING, Esq.

on

"The Kinship of the English and  
Chinese Languages."

"A Paper of Suggestions."

The Meeting is open to the Public.  
ISAAC MASON,  
Hon. Secretary. 13590

### LOST

ON Sunday, April 22, in the Nan-  
king station of the Shanghai-Nan-  
king Railway, a Native order, No.  
4604, for \$1,600, payable on the 6th  
day of the 3rd moon (April 26th)  
to the order of Ang Kee, issued by  
the Yih Dah Bank.

The public are warned not to  
negotiate the order, as same has  
been declared null and void.

YEH FHANG.

Shanghai, April 24th, 1917. 13602

### LOST

Two Bank orders, Nos. 4568  
and 4569, each value of \$500,  
both due on the 29th day of 2nd  
intercalary moon, issued by the  
Yung Foong Bank (永豐莊),  
having been lost, due to theft,  
while bearer was travelling in a  
tramcar, the public are  
hereby warned not to negotiate  
the said orders, which have  
been declared null and void at  
the above Bank.

Woo Su Yun.

吳如雲

13610

**The Shanghai Co-operative Society, Ltd.**

This Society has now been  
registered under the provisions  
of the Hongkong Companies  
Ordinances 1911/15, with a  
capital of \$50,000 divided into  
5,000 fully paid up shares of  
\$10 each, and is prepared to  
receive applications for shares.  
Prospectuses may be seen and  
obtained at the Hongkong &  
Shanghai Bank's Hongkong  
Sub-Agency, or on application  
at the Society's offices, No.  
4B Peking Road (next door  
B. P. O.).

Wholesale firms or local re-  
presentatives are invited to  
submit price lists and samples  
to the Society's office as above.

13617

**WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU WISH TO  
LEARN?** French, Spanish, Italian or  
German taught you by the modern  
methods of language teaching. For  
free particulars apply to Box 447,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 13578 A 26

### Shares For Sale

Advertiser will sell 16 Kochien  
shares. Highest offer. Apply  
to Box 448, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13576 A 29

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking  
Road, or P.D., 150 Haining Road  
opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and  
back, with bathrooms and verandah)  
to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

1408

#### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one  
small room, with board. Bath-  
room and verandah attached;  
very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

### BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.

Terms: Monthly and very moderate.

Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184.

THE CHINA PRESS. 13976

WANTED, a bachelor to live  
as paying guest with English  
couple, excellent cuisine.  
Moderate terms. Apply to Box  
458, THE CHINA PRESS. 13609 A 26 28

TO LET, well-furnished room  
with small room, bathroom, balcony  
attached. Suitable married couple  
or bachelors. Terms moderate. 12a  
Quinsan Gardens. 13597 A 29

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen  
Road, two large well-furnished  
rooms, verandahs, bathrooms attached,  
and one small room. Excellent  
table. Allies. Prices moderate. 13587 A 26

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3  
Minghong Road, phone 2650.  
Family home. Centrally located.  
Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine. 13643

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 6-roomed, furnished  
house in French-town, from  
June 9th to November 1st.  
Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13612 T. F.

BROADWAY TERRACE, 4  
roomed houses to let in Broadway.  
Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. 13601 M 1

### EDUCATIONAL

LADY, knowing perfectly  
French, English, Russian and  
Chinese, seeks occupation.  
Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13603 A 28

PRIVATE lessons in English by  
certificated professional English  
lady teacher. Reasonable terms.  
Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13591 M 1

LESSONS in German given by  
experienced lady-teacher. Terms  
moderate. Please apply to North  
Szechuen Road, 11-2, Room 7. 13576 A 28

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a Chinese pony  
and two-seated top surrey,  
with new harness. Pony sound  
and well-trained; can be driven  
by lady or child. Owner leaving  
for home. Any reasonable offer  
will be considered. Address Dr.  
Evans, Nanking. 13613 M 1

SHAW 2 1/2 h.p. motor-cyclette  
for sale, brand new. Tls. 150.  
Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13606 M 2

BENTLEY'S CODE. Wanted  
to buy a copy in good condition.  
Apply to Box 359, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13611 A 26

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED a competent  
stenographer. Apply to Box  
468, THE CHINA PRESS. 13615 A 28

WANTED: Experienced account-  
ant, capable of taking charge of set  
of books. State experience, national-  
ity, and salary required. Must  
produce references. Good prospects.  
Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13604

WANTED: Office assistant and  
outside salesman. Salary and com-  
mission. Good opportunity for right  
person. Either sex. Apply Office  
Appliance Co. 13598 A 27

WANTED, young gentleman cap-  
able of managing growing business,  
knowledge of Chinese and salesman-  
ship experience desirable. Smart  
American preferred, but not es-  
sential. Must be well-introduced.  
Remuneration and prospects ex-  
cellent. Apply to Box 353, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13662

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, six-roomed house in  
the Western district or French-  
town, on or before the first of June.  
Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA  
PRESS. 13492 T. F.

### OFFICES WANTED

WANTED: Offices, about 3 to 4  
rooms, with ample godown ac-  
commodation. Apply to Box 433,  
THE CHINA PRESS. 13556 A 27

### SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a  
reliable, hard-working young  
man, with a fair knowledge of  
drafting and building construction;  
good knowledge of Chinese.  
No objection to outport. Mod-  
erate salary. Apply to Box  
457, THE CHINA PRESS. 13608 A 28

POSITION wanted by young  
Japanese as general office assistant.  
Knowledge of bookkeeping. Hard  
worker. Apply to Box 441, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 13566 A 28

THOSE desirous of obtaining the  
services of good Japanese or Chi-  
nese servants, clerks, etc., are request-  
ed to apply to the Philanthropic  
Association (Aijinkwai), Nos. 137-8  
Fochow Road. No charge made.  
Telephone 3129. 13497

### Amusement Advertising

will be found on  
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